

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1941—VOL. XXXIII, NO. 175

ATLANTIC EDITION THREE CENTS FIVE CENTS
Greater Boston Newsstands Elsewhere

Local News

Local news of Boston, Greater Boston and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on pages 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5.

RAF Fills Channel Skies; Syria French Worn Down; Call for Moor Reparations

The World's Day—June 21, 1941

Air and Sea: British Planes Fill Channel Sky

British planes filled the skies over the Channel on what apparently was a nonstop daylight offensive against the Nazi-held "invasion" coastline of Northern France. Ten German planes were reported shot down with the attack still in progress.

Six British merchantmen and a catapult plane-equipped auxiliary cruiser—all together 52,900 tons of shipping—were sunk by submarines recently in the North Atlantic, the German High Command declared.

For the tenth straight night British bombers flew over Germany and the Nazi-held French coast last night, dropping bombs on the naval base at Kiel and on docks at Dunkirk and Boulogne, the Air Ministry announced.

Raid by the Luftwaffe were directed against the Harbor at Grimsby, at the port facilities of Yarmouth for the third successive day, and at airports in the Midlands and Eastern England, the German High Command said.

Middle East: British Report French 'Worn Down'

French resistance is "gradually being worn down" on the Central Syrian front and British-Free French Forces "again are making headway" toward Damascus, the British Middle East Command claimed.

Berlin claimed French colonial resistance in Syria was "truly surprising." It is admitted, significantly, that the British forces were superior in modern equipment, adding: "Whether the French win is not important—but the fact of their gallant resistance against aggression is a matter of the utmost moment."

In Washington: Call for Moor Reparations Due

A strong note by the United States to Germany calling for full reparations in the case of the Robin Moor was expected following President Roosevelt's statement to Congress that "we are not yielding and do not propose to yield" the freedom of the seas.

Frozen assets of Sweden and Switzerland released by the Treasury made possible the renewal of normal financial transactions between those two neutral countries and the United States.

The House Rivers and Harbors Committee, now conducting hearings on the St. Lawrence Seaway bill, will make a trip to northern New York and Canada to survey the project early in July, it was announced.

Governors Charles Edison of New Jersey and William H. Wills of Vermont accepted honorary chairmanships of the Defense Savings Campaigns in their States from Secretary Morgenthau.

The House passed and sent to the Senate a bill authorizing flood control works to cost \$260,000,000. The measure makes no appropriation.

The Ford Motor Company signed a contract with the United Automobile Workers, C. I. O., covering 120,000-odd employees in plants all over the United States, granting the union virtually everything it sought.

In Africa: Tobruk Under Heavy Nazi Attacks

Tobruk was subjected to heavy bombardment by German bombers, and Nazi land batteries claimed to have hit two large ships in shelling the harbor. Germans claimed small British units suffered severely in attempts to break through the Tobruk encirclement.

Alexandria, British naval base in Egypt, was bombed by strong German air formations.

A British attack in Western Ethiopia drove the Italians to the West bank of the Daddessa, tributary of the Blue Nile, the British claimed.

Diplomatic: Drastic Nazi Demands on Russia Seen

Russo-German tension, according to reports from Ankara, Turkey, continued to intensify over extreme German economic demands upon the Soviets.

Foreign sources in London said the German-Turkish treaty contained a secret clause binding Turkey to benevolent neutrality in the event of war between Germany and Soviet Russia.

Military observers expressed the opinion that should Adolf Hitler actually plan to attack Russia, he could hardly support a long campaign, but would attempt to achieve a limited objective. (Page 19.)

In Rome, authoritative sources said the war economy of both Italy and Germany had been strengthened in agreements reached in Berlin which put "armed forces in position to meet new tasks."

Americas: Uruguay Opens Ports for Defense

Montevideo—Uruguay advised American nations of its decision to open its ports to any American nations warring against foreign powers, and proposed joint action of all American republics under the Panama and Havana accords.

Buenos Aires—The strongest opponent of totalitarianism in Argentina—Deputy Raul Damonte Taborda—was named to direct a congressional investigation of anti-democratic activities.

In Britain: Churchill Bars Change in Cabinet

The British War Cabinet will not be altered, a statement issued from No. 10 Downing Street, residence of the Prime Minister, declared in answer to criticism of the eight-man War Directorate.

First armored fighting cars from Canadian factories, a fleet of Bren gun-carriers has arrived in London.

The Christian Science Monitor Index

Saturday, June 21, 1941

Boston and New England News 2-5	Sports Page 14
Chess 14	The Home Forum 12
Daily Features Page 21	"Let Us Rejoice" (With Dutch Translation) 8
Editorials 22	The Week in Focus 6
Education Page 10-11	Entertainment Timetable 5
Financial Pages 16-18	Movie Guide 21
News of Art, Music, and Theater 15	Radio Timetable 4

"Boston: Crucible of Freedom"

By R. H. Markham
Last of Six Articles
Page 9.

Weather Predictions

RAIN	FAIR	WARMER	COLDER
TODAY			
TOMORROW			
COLDER	RAIN	WARM	FAIR

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

'Inside the War'

By Edmund Stevens
Page 6.

American Envoy Travels in the Chungking Way



Wide World

Introducing to China Clarence E. Gauss

The new American Ambassador made his way to the ceremonial hall of the National Government Building in traditional style when he presented his credentials to President Lin Sen. Mr. Gauss is shown in formal dress as he left his home in his private hua kan conducted by a representative of the President (at left, with epaulettes) and accompanied by staff members of the United States Embassy.

U. S. or Axis? Japan Pulled By 2 Forces

By Randall Gould

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Recent reports from various parts of the Far East give evidence to many American observers that Orient-Occident international line-ups are by no means fixed beyond possible change. Such "appease Japan" sentiment as is in evidence either at Washington or elsewhere in the United States, for example, is based on the obvious fact that many Japanese are not happy with the Axis alignment of their country and would rather resume friendly relations with a wealthy, powerful, and nonaggressive America than carry on indefinitely in a chancy partnership with Nazi Germany.

There is correspondingly a feeling that any conclusive German victory might result in a speedy strengthening of Axis sympathy at Chungking—a hint as to this potentiality already having been given last year at the time Britain temporarily closed the Burma Road.

The fact is that in both China and Japan there are forces still active on behalf of a rearrangement of alliances. Both countries have a strong traditional and emotional slant toward the United States, but both have complex forces tugging in other directions. Despite some tendency otherwise, China has maintained its traditional American friendship; Japan has not.

For Americans in charge of United States policy the problem is one of retaining the entente

Continued on Page 10, Column 2

Ford Contract With C. I. O. Spurs Defense Amity

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 21—The increasing co-operation of labor and industry in behalf of national defense and internal harmony has been given fresh impetus with the signing of a union shop agreement between the immense Ford Motor Company and the United Automobile Workers of America, an affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Last of the great non-unionized automobile concerns and the nation's leading exponent of the open shop, the Ford Company's action will contribute forcefully to the peaceful settlement of labor disputes elsewhere, it is believed.

By the agreement, 120,000-odd workers throughout the vast Ford automotive empire in this country will either retain membership in the union or receive it, also receiving wages equal to the highest paid by Ford competitors in all lines of production. In return, the company will have the right to display the union label on all products.

All Disputes Settled
Indicative of the completeness with which the Ford Company has turned to unionization after its many years of unyielding and forceful opposition is the fact that the company agreed to the union shop and the dues check-off system, despite the fact that the union had not pressed for them.

The contract further cleared the air in that the National Labor Relations Board announced simultaneously with the signing that all disputes between the company and

Continued on Page 10, Column 4

Nazis Wage Currency War In All Occupied Countries

The following account of conditions in Germany and German-occupied countries was written by an American businessman who recently has returned to the United States after being forced to leave his home in occupied territory. More than 13 years of residence in Europe was climaxed by the German invasion of France. Witnessing the invasion, the writer secretly moved to Belgium and then to the Netherlands—at that time under Nazi occupation—before returning to America.

Systematic destruction of the financial structures in the occupied countries is being carried out by Germany today according to plans some of which were laid down as early as 1935.

Evidence of this was gained recently from the manager of a Belgian bank who produced for this writer a wrapper in which German paper currency, designed especially for use in occupied countries, had been received.

Different Type
The date on which the bills were wrapped was stamped on the outside of the wrapper. It was May 7, 1935, indicating not only that occupation of countries surrounding Germany was contemplated barely two years after Adolf Hitler's rise to power, but that detailed plans for administration of these countries were being made at that time. The wrapper contained 1,000 specially designed bills of one Reichsmark each. They were distinctly different from any bills being used in Germany. Currency

1000 Reichsmark
1000 Wert Scheine zu 1 Reichsmark

Gezählt am 25.35.1935
Die richtige Anzahl der Einzelscheine festgestellt

Evidence of German Preparation

Section of a wrapper in which 1,000 German occupation marks were delivered. At the extreme left it is stated that the currency was counted 7.5.35, or May 7, 1935. Names of the two who originally counted the bills appear. At bottom (left) is a space for the final count by the receiver of the bills. At right appears the warning "Not guaranteed" and below it explains that the receiver of the bills must count them again for his own protection.

Rescue Efforts Rushed At Scene of O-9 Sinking

Navy mobilizes all its resources in faint hopes of saving crew of 31 enlisted men and two officers of craft sunk in 440 feet of water off Portsmouth, N. H.—Secretary Knox leaves Navy Yard for the scene.

By John L. Blackman, Jr.
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., June 21—Determined to exert every resource at its command, the United States Navy today was preparing to send divers 440 feet beneath the Atlantic here in an effort to attach a rescue bell to the 23-year-old reconditioned submarine O-9.

It was a job for heroes, this deepest working dive the Navy has ever undertaken (though in tests divers have descended 500 feet), but there were plenty of heroic volunteers available.

One diver who stepped forward for the job had been awarded the Congressional Medal for valor in rescuing 33 men from the Squalus, near here May 23, 1939, and 13 of the divers who stood ready today wore the Navy Cross for similar bravery.

Navy men said it would take a diver about three-quarters of an hour to descend the 440 feet, and an hour and a half to ascend. He estimated a diver could not work attaching the rescue chamber more than five minutes at a time.

Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox left the Portsmouth Navy Yard today to visit the scene of the sinking. Before boarding a Navy vessel, with Rear Admiral John D. Wainwright, Commander of the Navy Yard, and Mrs. Knox, he disclosed that up to that moment, just 24 hours since the O-9 made the test dive yesterday morning from which she did not return, no word had been received from those aboard the craft, despite strenuous efforts of rescue parties to obtain an answer to their signals.

The Navy extended every effort to save the 31 enlisted men and two commissioned officers aboard the recently recommissioned vessel. The rescue work was slower in connection with the O-9 than with the Squalus, which sank during a test dive on the same trial course on May 23, 1939. Factors which slowed the rescue work by comparison with two years ago included:

1. Difficulty in locating the sunken vessel because she had no marked buoy for emergency use.
2. Delay in lowering the McCann rescue chamber by divers because the chamber was at the New London submarine base and not at Portsmouth. Officers explained this was because the rescue ship Falcon, which is attached to the Portsmouth yard, was recently being overhauled and the chamber was transferred to the Chewink, which operates out of New London.
3. Extreme depth of the ocean at the spot where the O-9 sank. Depth in this case was 440 feet—200 feet greater than that in which the Squalus foundered.

Progress Reported
Progress in the rescue work was reported at 4:30 a. m. today by

N. E. Forces Being Marshaled In Drive to Preserve Morale

By John Bond
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

New England is witnessing one of the greatest marshaling of forces for the preservation of civilian and military morale in its history.

Here, where a myriad humming defense industries have uprooted thousands of workers from their normal environs and where more than 100,000 soldiers and sailors are concentrated at military and naval stations of varying sizes, has occurred a great mobilization of civilian and government agencies for meeting human needs. And the great human need at this time, in the opinion of the organizations sponsoring this fundamental move, is to strengthen the spiritual and social values which are the fiber of a nation's being.

Taking part in this vital program are the United Service Organizations, comprising six national agencies; the regional office for the Co-ordination of Health, Welfare, and Related Activities under the Federal Security Agency, and sundry community

and local agencies ready through long experience to throw their weight to the task.

Building Morale
The whole story comes under the general head of building morale and it is an inspiring tale of co-ordinated effort by an entire people in the face of grave national emergency.

It is told vividly in communities like Newport, R. I., where 10,000 sailors of the Atlantic fleet, now based there, overrun a town of 30,000 persons. The Army and Navy Y. M. C. A. in this coastal town bulges these days. Cots fill every available space at night and double the room is needed.

It is dramatically repeated in Fall River, Mass., a former textile "ghost town" now booming with the largest machine gun cartridge belt factory in the world operating full tilt, and other defense industries running night and day. Here the housing situation is acute. The local "Y" is providing sleeping quarters for 150 men but that's not enough. The Boys' Club has converted a Junior room into a dormitory and could use more space if it had it.

Co-ordinate Work
In both of these crowded communities arise the problem of how to provide wholesome leisure time activity for thousands of persons. In Fall River the local defense group with a special sub-committee on recreation has developed a program to meet this need. An information booth has been set up in City Hall and another is planned on the street. The city's Department of Public Works supplied the material and the NYA furnished the labor.

To co-ordinate the work of building civilian and service morale in New England, the Federal

Foes Reveal Strength Of 'Union Now'

Isolationists open bitter attacks on plan which seeks to extend U. S. federation concept.

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 21—The crusade to insure America's playing the largest possible role in the future peace definitely is looking up.

Its growing strength was signaled this week not so much by its own publicity but by the vehement attacks which were launched against it.

The most scorching criticism at the moment is directed against the cause of "Union Now" which, as the alternative to recurring world wars and resurgent Hitlerisms, proposes an immediate world federation of democracies.

Specifically, the spokesmen for the Congressional isolationists reveal that they are horrified at the number of distinguished naval and military figures who are lending their prestige and support to the "Union Now" campaign.

"Sedition," "betrayal of oath of office," "destruction of the Constitution" is what one Congressman called it, and another declared the crusade for the organization of world peace through some form of federation is advancing so rapidly that its opponents must "act immediately and vigorously" if they are going to succeed in averting it.

Tinkham Charges Sedition

It was Representative George Holden Tinkham (R) of Massachusetts who addressed letters simultaneously to Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, and Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, this week, demanding that Rear Admiral W. H. Standley, Rear Admiral H. E. Yarnell and Maj. Gen. G. V. Strong be removed from the Nation's armed forces because of their "affiliation with Federal Union."

Leaving no room for the possibility that he might be wrong or that Admiral Standley or Admiral Yarnell or General Strong, instead of being "disloyal or seditious," might have very valid reasons for believing that in supporting world democratic federation they are loyal and constructive servants of America's best interests, Representative Tinkham gave it the Navy and War Departments:

"The objectives of 'Federal Union' are not new. For many years the United States has been a number of disloyal and seditious organizations have been spending immense sums of money in the United States for the denationalization of the United States, the destruction of the freedom and independence of the United States, the abrogation of our Declaration of Independence, the superseding of our Constitution and the restoration of the United States to the British Empire.

"The organization that now styles itself 'Federal Union' is the outgrowth of the so-called 'Union Now' movement advocated and promoted by Clarence K. Streit.

"It is shocking to find on the council of advisors of this organization whose declared purpose is to destroy the Declaration of Independence and to curtail the sovereignty and independence of the United States high-ranking officers of our Army and Navy who are sworn to 'support and defend the Constitution of the United States.' The United States cannot be destroyed from without, but it can be destroyed from within."

Dies Probe Next?

The next step now, apparently, is to induce the Dies Committee to investigate "Federal Union" as a "subversive activity." This course was urged by Representative Stephen A. Day (R) of Illinois, who attacked "Federal Union" as an "organization of a domestic origin attacking the principle of the form of government as guaranteed by our Constitution and hence engaged in activities coming within the jurisdiction of your committee."

Representative Day asked the Dies Committee to pave the way for "remedial legislation" which could only mean a law to make it illegal to advocate a federation of world democracies.

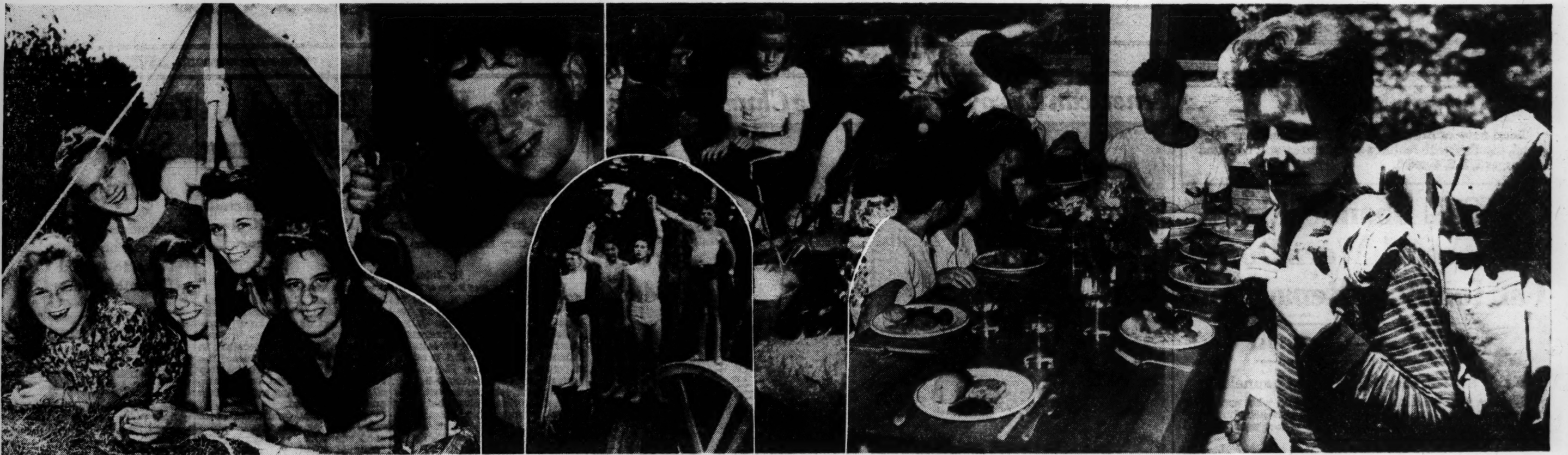
"The printed pamphlets and literature of this un-American organization," Representative Day said, "urge upon the American people that they establish a legislative body in direct opposition to the United States Senate and House of Representatives and a court in direct opposition to the Supreme Court of the United States. (Mr. Streit would most certainly not agree that he advocates either of these things.)"

"The founder of that organization, Clarence K. Streit, has written a book entitled 'Union Now With Britain' in which he urges the American people to exercise their 'revolutionary right' to attempt the overthrow of the Government of the United States and abandon their American citizen-

Continued on Page 5, Column 1

Continued on Page 10, Column 1

Boston Boys and Girls Evacuate to Camps Before Invasion of Hot Weather



Left to right—Saying it with a smile is easy for these girls at Scoutland in Dover. A shampoo is fun under the faucet at the Y. M. C. A. camp at Halifax, judging by the grin on this youngster's face. It's one-two-three "jump" at Agassiz Village, West Poland, Maine, as the boys make ready to get in the swim. Food looks good, smells good and tastes good when it's cooked out of doors. Indoors, however, table manners take precedence in camp routine, as the boys wait for the camp leader to be served. "Oh, it isn't heavy," grins this youngster.

Big Slum Clearance by U. S. Seen Postwar Slump Buffer

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The gigantic slum clearance program upon which the United States has embarked will prove to be the postwar, economic life-preserver of the Nation, Nathan Straus, Administrator of the United States Housing Authority, said today upon finishing a tour of Boston's expanding public housing projects.

Just before stepping on the train that will shift the Administrator back to Washington and one of the busiest offices in the Roosevelt regime, he confessed a genuine satisfaction in the beginnings Boston has made in public housing, declaring that "the way out of the postwar recession of industry must necessarily include a great public housing program for which local representatives are in training today."

As for defense housing and the possibility that "ghost towns" might arise as the result of excessive building today, Mr. Straus was not concerned in the least. A shortage of decent homes in every part of the United States, he said, calls for excessive construction at this time. The homes are needed now, he pointed out, for defense workers. "But tomorrow they will be needed for families, now living in slum structures."

"It is not the ghost towns of the future that worry me, but the

Election Held By Harvard's Alumni Group

Four youthful graduates of Harvard who have achieved prominent places in the world of affairs, took places beside older graduates as officials of the University, with announcement of their election to important posts at the Commencement Day meeting of the Harvard Alumni Association.

They are District Attorney Robert F. Bradford of Middlesex County, appointed a member of the Board of Overseers; Henry Bradford Washburn, Director of the New England Museum of Natural History, named a director-at-large of the Alumni Association; William G. Saltonstall, chairman of the department of history at Phillips Exeter Academy, also named a director-at-large; and Barry Wood, appointed a member of the Harvard Fund Council.

Elected members of the Board of Overseers to serve six years were:

John W. Farley, A.B. '99, LL.B. '03, Boston lawyer.
Arthur A. Ballantine, A.B. '04, LL.B. '07, New York lawyer.
Winthrop W. Aldrich, A.B. '07, LL.B. '10, New York banker.
Robert E. Sherwood, '18, New York playwright.
Robert F. Bradford, A.B. '23, LL.B. '26, District Attorney of Middlesex County.

Call of the Camps Is Heard As Children Leave Schools

Boston is evacuating its children. But it's a happy evacuation.

The destination will be summer camps, and these last few days of school seem mighty long to youngsters who have their heads full of visions of camp life in the mountains and at the seashore.

Every breeze that blows in the school room window is a teasing invitation, and eyes that should be on books have a far-away look. They see country lanes and boys hiking Indian file with packs on their backs and happy expressions on their faces.

They see lakes that ruffle before the wind, and seem to feel the rocking of cool waves, as imagination carries them far afield from schools and books.

It's Different

Not that they don't learn things in camp. Rules are strict there, and there's work, too. But somehow it's different, out with the "fellas" like that. The girls feel the same way about it. Dish washing is fun in camp, and cooking and washing up.

We're not saying that this summer evacuation is anything new. It has grown each year, however, until now, this summer of 1941, camp officials anticipate a record enrollment. For some boys and girls it will be a new and exciting adventure. For many it will be a long anticipated return to haunts that are familiar.

It's not an expensive undertaking, going to camp. The Greater Boston Community Fund helps maintain 28 summer camps. Nearly all settlement houses conduct at least one, and the Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts have many camps in New England.

All these are maintained especially for the children whose families are not in a position to sponsor a costly vacation for their sons and daughters no matter how much they would wish to do so. It is estimated by the Boston Council of Social Agencies that the average cost is between \$7.50 and \$10 a week, and scholarships are available in most instances for the child who cannot afford to pay anything.

Camps Everywhere

All New England invites these children and spreads its loveliest ways before their feet. There are camps nearby for the child who doesn't want to travel too far away from home, and there are others tucked away in the green hills of Vermont, beside New Hampshire lakes, on islands in the sea, and on the rocky coast of Maine.

Transportation is arranged by the easiest and least expensive routes, and oftentimes the party will launch forth from the settlement house itself, with everyone taken care of in the very safest manner and the group under the supervision of a watchful camp counselor.

There are more than 100 such camps available and on the list of the Camp Division of the Council of Social Agencies at 80 Federal Street, Boston. Some of these provide special services for children needing particular care,

Exhibit Shows 'Silver' Simple

BURLINGTON, Vt., June 21—Diners-out in the seventeenth century required a minimum of equipment, visitors to the big silver exhibition at the Fleming Museum of the University of Vermont will learn. All that was needed were knives and wooden trenchers for the number invited to eat. The host furnished the trencher, but the guest always brought his own knife.

The food was divided with the knife's cutting edge and conveyed to the mouth in the fingers. How spoons and forks evolved and finally eliminated the crude table manners of this time is explained, as one looks in contrast at a banquet table, set with exquisite silver plates, crystal goblets, fine silver flatware, and silver candlesticks.

When the Museum visitor has reached the banquet table, however, he has been rather completely through the extensive silver exhibition, beginning in the entrance hallway and continuing on the second floor. One of the first things to greet the eyes of the caller, just after he enters the front door of the Museum, is two special display cases in the hall, containing two superlative examples of the silversmith's art. A Russian fruit dish of solid silver, gold plated and decorated with hand enamel work and semi-precious stones, occupies one case, and in the other is a silver bonbon dish, hand made by the Italian silversmith Coppini.

Proceeding upstairs, the second-floor balcony is occupied by a series of panels showing silver production in the Western Hemisphere, methods of silver mining and refining, and processes of manufacture of many silver articles, with photographs and actual specimens of silver-ore, refined metal, bowls, pitchers, teapots, flatware and some of the tools with which they are made. These come from the Reed & Barton Silver Company of Taunton, Mass., with the co-operation of the Handy & Harman Company, and the Museum of Fine Arts of Springfield, Mass.

Entering the Early Vermont Room on the second floor, the visitor will find many articles of fine silver, both old and new, most of them coming from Burlington owners and lent especially for this display. Climaxing the entire display of this room is the beautifully appointed banquet table.

The silver exhibition will remain open to the public until June 25.

Vital Books for Children Asked by Noted Illustrator

Books for children, not just an impressive juvenile list, but books "that will become tattered and grimy from use, that will make them weep and rack them with healthy laughter, and be put under their pillows at night," are the mental nourishment urged by Robert Lawson yesterday at the second general session, held at Harvard University, of the American Library Association.

This famous children's illustrator received at the meeting the annual Caldecott Medal, donated for the most distinguished picture book for children published in the United States during the past year.

Armstrong Sperry at the same time received the Newbery Medal for the most distinguished contribution to literature for children during the year. Both awards are donated each year by Frederic G. Melcher, publisher, and the winners are selected by the Section for Library Work with Children, of the A. L. A. The prize-winning work of Mr. Lawson is a sturdy tale of ancestral pioneers, and like Mr. Sperry's book, "Call It Courage," based on legends of the South Pacific islands, is both text and illustration, the work of the author.

Hits Too Much Control

Protesting against "benevolent regimentation" in children's literature and the tendency to take too seriously and solemnly the responsibility for a child's reading material, Mr. Lawson said, "Many things are perhaps above the heads of children, but so are the stars and the moon. Should we declare a blackout because a group or committee or trend has decreed that moonlight and stardust are suited only to the 12 to 14 year olds?"

When making the drawings for his popular "Ferdinand," he recalled, an aunt of his, examining the sketches, said, "I just don't see any sense in this at all. The idea of a bull smelling flowers! It just doesn't make sense." It was not supposed to make sense, explained the artist, it was supposed to make nonsense. Allowed, he added, that natural scientists nowadays test children with wooden cubes and gobs of mud and colored beads, for their mental ratings, to prove whatever theory absorbs them at the moment, yet "anyone who has ever been a child, and most of us have, knows that these things only skim the surface and that no one short of God can begin to plumb, to arrange or to classify the weird hodge-podge that forms the mind of a child."

Winners Near Neighbors

It was 16 years ago, Mr. Sperry related, that he sailed on a copra schooner from Tahiti to the island of Bora Bora and began to collect material for "Call It Courage." The winners of the medal live within a few miles of each other in Connecticut.

Continuing Our JUNE SALE

Imported Peasant Luncheon Sets

All-linen with multi-color stripes forming a block pattern, gold or green predominating. Third floor.

cloth 52x52, with 6 napkins, reg. \$3.00

now \$1.95 set

Irish Linen Dish Towels

Regularly \$6.00. Hemmed. Cotton borders in red, blue, green or gold. Size 17x33. Third floor.

Colored Wool Blankets

Regularly \$8.50. Made expressly for us. Long staple virgin wool fleece in gold, peach, blue, cedar, green, bound with rayon satin. Size: 72x84. Third floor.

Hand-made Cotton Candlewick Bedspreads

White only. Single and double bed sizes. Originally \$7.50. Third floor.

"Stearns Temple" Cotton Sheets and Cases

Strong cotton that launders beautifully. Three- and one-inch plain hems. Sizes quoted are before hemming. Third floor.

	Size	Regularly	Sale price
cases	42x 38 1/2	38c	32c each
cases	45x 38 1/2	40c	33c each
sheets	63x 99	\$1.35	\$1.10 each
sheets	63x108	\$1.50	\$1.25 each
sheets	72x108	\$1.60	\$1.35 each
sheets	90x108	\$1.90	\$1.65 each
crib sheets	45x 77	80c	65c each
crib sheets	54x 77	\$1.00	85c each

New Irish Linen Table Cloths and Napkins

Double damask in rose, chrysanthemum, lily of the valley or renaissance pattern. On sale, third floor.

	Size	Regularly	Sale Price
cloth	70x 70	\$7.50	\$6 each
cloth	70x 88	\$10.00	\$7 each
cloth	70x106	\$11.50	\$8 each
napkins	22x 22	\$10.00	\$7 doz.

White and Colored Bath Towels by Martex

White with borders in blue, gold, lavender, green, coral, or red. Also all-white. Third floor.

24x46, reg. \$7.50	now \$6.00 dozen
22x44, reg. \$6.00	now \$4.95 dozen
16x28, reg. \$4.00	now \$2.95 dozen
face cloths, reg. \$1.80	now \$1.20 dozen

Solid color: china blue, straw, peach, rose, or turquoise. Third floor.

16x28, reg. \$6.00	now \$4.80 dozen
22x44, reg. \$12.00	now \$8.40 dozen
25x48, reg. \$15.00	now \$11.50 dozen
bath mats, reg. \$2.00	now \$1.50 each
face cloths, reg. \$3.00	now \$2.00 dozen

Stearns

BOSTON

Shipbuilding Pact Proposed

WASHINGTON, June 20 (AP)—The shipbuilding stabilization conference for the Atlantic coast has endorsed a proposed agreement covering uniform standards of working conditions for shipbuilding and ship-repairing yards from Maine to Georgia. The conference recommended that the Navy, the Maritime Commission and the Office of Production Management ratify the proposal immediately.

The shipbuilding pact proposed by the Maritime Commission, the Office of Production Management and the National Commercial School's contract which closed here last night.

The pact, which was signed by the Maritime Commission, the Office of Production Management and the National Commercial School's contract which closed here last night.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Second June Exhibition of the Foxboro Garden Club. Among the features will be a miniature garden, a bowl suitable for the dining room table, suitable for the dining room table, suitable for the dining room table, suitable for the dining room table.

Sunday

Picture-Cycle Train-Cruise to Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket Islands, conducted by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad. The train will leave South Station at 4:50 a. m. E. & T. Bicycles will be carried without cost.

A Working Conference for Peace under the auspices of the Massachusetts Peace Council. The sessions will be opened by the Rev. F. Hastings Smyth of Cambridge, chairman, at 1:30 p. m. followed by a speech by Dr. Walter Scott New, executive secretary of the New York branch of the American Peace Mobilization. Three panels to discuss trade unions and peace, consumers and war profiteering, and peacekeeping peace councils, at 2:30 p. m. will be presided over by James Duffin, Boston organizer for the United Office and Professional Workers, C. I. O. Mrs. Nan Halpern of the W. A. C. will be the guest speaker.

James Martin of the North End Peace Club. A general session will hear reports from the panels and adopt resolutions and plans for future work, at 5 p. m. The council is at 500 State St. in the American Peace Mobilization. At the Hotel Bellevue, Boston, from 12 noon to 4 p. m.

At the Gardner Museum, concert by Ella Belle Davis, soprano, and Marie Davis, accompanist. In Fenway Court, Boston, at 2 p. m.

At the Museum of Fine Arts, gallery talk on "Museum Treasures" by Mrs. Tanner, at 3:30 p. m. A concert of Negro spirituals and classical music will be presented by the WPA Southeast Singers, conducted by Lycurgus Lockman. In the Cupola, at 4:30 p. m. Open to the public free.

Recital of the pupils of Miss Mary Moore of the New England Conservatory of Music Faculty. In Brown Hall, Huntington Avenue, Boston, at 8:15 p. m. The public is invited to attend.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1889 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$12.00; six months, \$6.00; three months, \$3.00; one month, \$1.00. Single copies, 6 cents. Entered as second class matter at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., under No. 1161, act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Bible for Churches

Large assortment all versions, languages and bindings

The Bible Store
is convenient to all—right in the heart of the shopping district.

Let us show you what we have. Send for Catalogue or call at the Massachusetts Bible Society 41 Brimfield St., Boston

Newbery Medal Winner



Winner of this year's Newbery Medal for best contribution to juvenile literature. The award was announced yesterday at the American Library Association convention. The Newbery prize was established in 1921 by Frederic Melcher, publisher and editor of Publishers' Weekly. The medal is named in honor of John Newbery, Eighteenth Century publisher, whose special interest was publishing for children.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

	RAIN	FAIR	WARMER	COLDER
TODAY				
TOMORROW				
COLDER				

Boston and vicinity: Fair and continued warm today and tomorrow. Gentle variable winds mostly westerly today.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and continued warm today and tomorrow.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair and continued warm today and tomorrow, excepting scattered afternoon thunderstorms in the extreme north portion tomorrow.

Maine: Fair and continued warm today. Fair tomorrow, excepting scattered afternoon thunderstorms in the north portion, and not so warm in the north portion tomorrow.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	81	82	Minneapolis	75	81
Chicago	71	83	New Orleans	74	88
Denver	80	90	New York	82	81
Kansas City	73	80	Philadelphia	78	83
Los Angeles	59	78	Portland	78	82
Miami	82	85	Washington	72	82

A—4:30 a. m. D & T, June 21.
B—Maximum for previous twenty-four hours.

High Tides at Boston
Saturday, 10:02 p. m.; height, 9.4 feet.
Sunday, 10:35 p. m.; height, 9.7 feet.
Monday, 11:16 a. m.; height, 8.6 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:30 a. m. Saturday and Sunday.

Latest Safety Devices for Submarines Reported Lacking in the Ancient O-9

Many Changes Made Since Building O-9

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., June 21.—Nothing shows so clearly the advance that has been made by the United States Navy in recent years in the development of safety devices for its submarines than the contrast between the 23-year-old obsolete submersible O-9 which sank near here yesterday, and the few-months-old, up-to-date Squalus which sank on the same trial course on May 23, 1939.

The Squalus, from which 33 men were rescued within 44 hours of the accident, was the last word in submarine design. A vessel of 1,450 tons, 300 feet in length, she had a strong hull, able to stand tremendous pressure of water at depths of 300 feet.

The O-9, on the other hand, is much smaller and built to withstand the pressure of only 200 feet of water above her. Her tonnage—480—is approximately one-third of the Squalus. Her length—172 feet—is a little more than half that of the newer boat.

Best evidence of the sturdy construction of the Squalus is the fact that she is in use today with the Pacific fleet, under the new name of Sailfish. Having been successfully repaired here at the Portsmouth Navy Yard after having lain 3½ months off the Isle of Shoals in 240 feet of water.

Within Few Hours
The O-9, by contrast, began to break up, it appears, within a few hours after her tragic dive to a depth of 400 feet in the same vicinity yesterday. Pieces of her deck grating and fragments of painted cork from inside the pressure hull were found on the surface early last night.

At such a depth, the tiny, overage, re-conditioned O-9 faced a pressure amounting to about 17½ pounds per square inch. While the O-9 had been fitted with several of the latest safety devices when she was recommissioned for emergency duty early this year, she lacked one of the most essential—a marked buoy attached to her bow. It floats to the surface. On the buoy are the words "submarine below."

Within an hour after the time for the Squalus to reappear from her trial dive had elapsed she was located positively by her sister ship, the Sculpin, by means of the marker buoy. By means of a telephone inside the buoy and connected with the interior of the sunken vessel, verbal communication was carried on for several hours between rescue parties on the surface and those trapped below, until the line parted.

In contrast to the speedy location of the Squalus, the position of the O-9 was not determined until almost 10 hours after the time for her reappearance from the trial dive had elapsed.

Bits of Wreckage
Then she was located only by the bits of wreckage, air bubbles and oil slick which rose to the surface. Telephonic communication of course was impossible.

Had immediate location of the vessel been possible, together with verbal communication, some word from the interior of the ship might have been obtained, provided all compartments were not already flooded, it is pointed out here.

Three other safety devices, with which the Squalus was equipped, were installed on the O-9 before she left New London, Conn., for her first deep-sea diving trials on the 7½-mile, swept course 15 miles due east of the Portsmouth Navy Yard. She thus was given the benefit of several of the latest inventions intended to protect American submarine crews—inventions which had not been developed when the O-9 was built at Fore River, Mass., in World War days.

While the effectiveness of these devices is reduced by the extreme depth of the water in which the reconditioned submersible sank they offer today the sole hope of rescue for the approximately three dozen men aboard, and would virtually assure their rescue in shallower water.

One of these devices proved to be the means by which every man, who had survived the Squalus' initial plunge, was safely rescued. This was the safety hatch and rescue chamber, designed by Commander Allen R. McCann, now in command of a squadron of submarines based at the Portsmouth Yard.

The Squalus had a safety hatch installed on the fore deck just over the forward torpedo room and another on the after deck just over the after torpedo room. To either of these rescue chambers or diving bell could be attached by divers and used as a kind of elevator to raise men from the submersible.

Before the O-9 was recommissioned this year for emergency duty after nearly 12 years of idleness at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, she was equipped with a "safety hatch" of this type. It was attached to the forward deck over the O-9's only torpedo room.

Under more favorable circumstances, the use of this hatch would assure prompt removal of all survivors of the sinking, but its use at a depth of 400 feet requires Navy divers to descend to almost untold depths.

By coincidence, the only available rescue chamber was not at Portsmouth but at New London. It was rushed here over night on the submarine rescue ship Chewink.

Among the other safety devices installed on the O-9 when recommissioned were the oscillator signal device, the so-called Momen "lungs," smoke bombs and time. The oscillator is a means of tapping signals in telegraphic code on the side of the submarine—signals which may be heard by listening devices on rescue vessels.

Momen "lungs" are individual breathing devices enabling men to float to the surface from a sunken vessel without harm from the pressure of the water. They are not regarded as practical, however, at extreme depths.

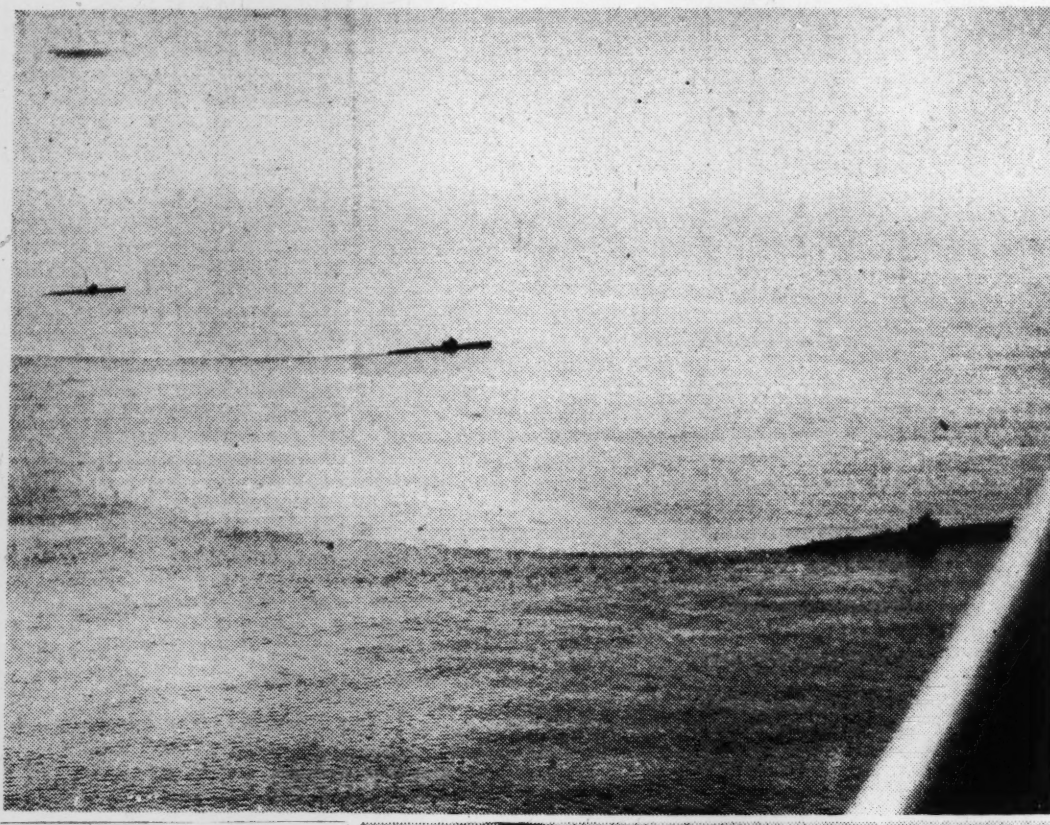
Smoke bombs are distress signals which may be released from a submarine. They burn upon reaching the surface and making contact with the air.

A black smoke bomb was seen on the water at 11 a. m. yesterday—first indication that all was not well with the O-9. Since a black bomb is merely a signal that something is not going properly, but is not a full distress signal, naval men believe the commander of the O-9 was not then aware of the seriousness of his situation.

Adding to the mystery is the fact that no red smoke bomb—a signal of full distress meaning "submarine down"—was seen.

Lime is used aboard submarines to preserve the oxygen in the air as long as possible.

A new type of safety device was employed in the search for the sunken vessel yesterday for the first time. Termed "an electrical or magnetic drag," considerable mystery surrounds its details. One naval officer said the first he had ever heard of its existence was in the current rescue work.



her first deep-sea diving trials on the 7½-mile, swept course 15 miles due east of the Portsmouth Navy Yard. She thus was given the benefit of several of the latest inventions intended to protect American submarine crews—inventions which had not been developed when the O-9 was built at Fore River, Mass., in World War days.

While the effectiveness of these devices is reduced by the extreme depth of the water in which the reconditioned submersible sank they offer today the sole hope of rescue for the approximately three dozen men aboard, and would virtually assure their rescue in shallower water.

One of these devices proved to be the means by which every man, who had survived the Squalus' initial plunge, was safely rescued. This was the safety hatch and rescue chamber, designed by Commander Allen R. McCann, now in command of a squadron of submarines based at the Portsmouth Yard.

The Squalus had a safety hatch installed on the fore deck just over the forward torpedo room and another on the after deck just over the after torpedo room. To either of these rescue chambers or diving bell could be attached by divers and used as a kind of elevator to raise men from the submersible.

Before the O-9 was recommissioned this year for emergency duty after nearly 12 years of idleness at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, she was equipped with a "safety hatch" of this type. It was attached to the forward deck over the O-9's only torpedo room.

Under more favorable circumstances, the use of this hatch would assure prompt removal of all survivors of the sinking, but its use at a depth of 400 feet requires Navy divers to descend to almost untold depths.

By coincidence, the only available rescue chamber was not at Portsmouth but at New London. It was rushed here over night on the submarine rescue ship Chewink.

Among the other safety devices installed on the O-9 when recommissioned were the oscillator signal device, the so-called Momen "lungs," smoke bombs and time. The oscillator is a means of tapping signals in telegraphic code on the side of the submarine—signals which may be heard by listening devices on rescue vessels.

Momen "lungs" are individual breathing devices enabling men to float to the surface from a sunken vessel without harm from the pressure of the water. They are not regarded as practical, however, at extreme depths.

Smoke bombs are distress signals which may be released from a submarine. They burn upon reaching the surface and making contact with the air.

A black smoke bomb was seen on the water at 11 a. m. yesterday—first indication that all was not well with the O-9. Since a black bomb is merely a signal that something is not going properly, but is not a full distress signal, naval men believe the commander of the O-9 was not then aware of the seriousness of his situation.

Adding to the mystery is the fact that no red smoke bomb—a signal of full distress meaning "submarine down"—was seen.

Lime is used aboard submarines to preserve the oxygen in the air as long as possible.

A new type of safety device was employed in the search for the sunken vessel yesterday for the first time. Termed "an electrical or magnetic drag," considerable mystery surrounds its details. One naval officer said the first he had ever heard of its existence was in the current rescue work.

When excavating for the shipwreck on which to build the Hudson—180-foot craft—part of the original old ways that supported ships of world renown were uncovered. These were in such good condition that some of the timbers were used in constructing the ways for the Hudson, which is larger than many ships built on that site in the clipper ship era, but smaller than such craft as the 228-foot Flying Cloud, built in 1851, and the 334.6-foot Great Republic.

Built for the General Motors Corporation, the Hudson is to be sponsored by Mrs. Helen N. Tobin, wife of the Mayor of Boston. Diesel-electric engines are to propel the Hudson, which is to be used between New York City and Weehawken, N. J.

When excavating for the shipwreck on which to build the Hudson—180-foot craft—part of the original old ways that supported ships of world renown were uncovered. These were in such good condition that some of the timbers were used in constructing the ways for the Hudson, which is larger than many ships built on that site in the clipper ship era, but smaller than such craft as the 228-foot Flying Cloud, built in 1851, and the 334.6-foot Great Republic.

Built for the General Motors Corporation, the Hudson is to be sponsored by Mrs. Helen N. Tobin, wife of the Mayor of Boston. Diesel-electric engines are to propel the Hudson, which is to be used between New York City and Weehawken, N. J.

New England Hit By Loss Of Ship Line

Loss of steamship service between New York and the Gulf of Mexico ports by the Morgan Line, due to the Government's taking over the entire fleet of that line, is a sharp blow to New England industry, particularly textiles, according to John F. Tinsley, President of Associated Industries.

When the Morgan Line abandoned its Boston service, several months ago, shippers were still able to enjoy virtually a through rate, with the raw materials transhipped at New York, said Mr. Tinsley. But, he added, with the service entirely abandoned, a major reconstruction problem faces industry and railroads alike, affecting routes, rates, commodity prices and production schedules in the manufacturing plants.

"Many of the railroad routes now used in combination with the Morgan Line steamers to take advantage of the low water rates will be abandoned for more direct routes when the freight has to move all the way by rail, and this will force a reopening of the question of railroad rates on certain closely competitive commodities," he said.

"Traffic is especially heavy between Massachusetts and Texas, due to the vast consumption in Massachusetts of wool and cotton from the Gulf ports, and due also to our market in the southwest which has few factories."

in the steamship business at Boston for 20 years with Rogers & Webb and their successors, Peabody & Lane, as import agent, leaves Boston tonight for Quonset Point, R. I., to become affiliated with Merritt, Chapman and Scott, in the dispatching of ships. Peter E. Blaustein, purchasing agent for the same company and its predecessor for 17 years, left a few days ago for the same destination and work.

School Cruises

More and more schools are adopting as part of their educational program the one-day cruise to historic Provincetown, where senior classes visit the Pilgrim monument, first landing place of the Pilgrims, and where the Mayflower pact was signed. More than 11,000 students from 133 different schools and colleges throughout New England have made the trip or will do so this month. This is the first summer in several years when there has been only one steamship service between Boston and Provincetown. **Leon Stone**

More Light on Main Highway

The United States needs more light on its main traffic arteries and in proved danger zones, and not blackouts at this time, a prominent engineer warned the New England Traffic Engineering Conference on a recent talk at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The defense program will help increase the upward trend of night traffic accidents until proper lighting facilities are put in operation, according to C. A. B. Halvorson, dean of American street lighting engineers and a consulting engineer for the General Electric Company.

Even in normal times, with only one out of every four cars on the highway at night, these night accidents have accounted for about 60 per cent of the nation's traffic fatalities, Mr. Halvorson explained. Poor lighting cannot be tolerated when it endangers many defense workers, he said.

Mr. Halvorson cited the City of Hartford, Conn., as an outstanding example of what can be done with lighting designed to meet modern motorists' night-time requirements. Hartford, he explained, in three years has reduced the rate of night accidents on 10 miles of lighted main streets by 73 per cent, and brought about an estimated net savings to the community in reduced accidents of over \$23,000.

Blackout lighting can be arranged if the Government requires it, the engineer said, pointing to recent experiments at Lynn, Mass., with lights designed to aid night traffic under actual blackout conditions. He questioned, however, the need for and benefit of blackouts at this time.

Traffic fatalities at night increased in Great Britain during the early stages of the blackout there, Mr. Halvorson said. The night accident rate of any city can be determined by the amount and quality of light provided for seeing, he explained.

Missing Girl Found

CONCORD, Mass., June 21 (P)—The body of a woman believed to be Anne Marston Greene, missing Vassar College student and daughter of a Harvard professor, was found today in an automobile off the Lexington-Concord Turnpike.

Police said the machine was identified as that of Prof. William C. Greene of Harvard University. The girl disappeared in the machine from their Cambridge home June 11, and since has been the object of a state-wide search.

A piece of rubber hose extended from the exhaust to the interior of the machine, police said.

'No Foolin'!' Summer's Here

Summer came officially to Boston today—and it came in earnest.

With a heat wave continuing which yesterday sent temperatures soaring to 92.3 degrees—highest of the year—thousands of Bostonians flocked to the beaches.

At mid-morning the official temperature in Boston stood at 84 with readings above 90 reported inland.

The forecast for Massachusetts—fair and continued warm today, tonight, and Sunday, with scattered cloudiness in the afternoons.

N. E. Council Told Ship a Day Will Be Reached by U.S. in 1942

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., June 21.—The speed of America's emergency shipbuilding program may be one of the chief factors in determining the outcome of the war, declared Thomas M. Woodward, Vice-Chairman of the United States Maritime Commission, who added that the "ship-a-day" pace would be reached by 1942.

Addressing the 63d quarterly meeting of the New England Council at the New Ocean House here today, Mr. Woodward said that the entire shipbuilding industry of the country is united in an effort to turn out the greatest number of ships in the shortest possible time.

"The enormous increase in the nation's potential shipbuilding capacity may be seen by the fact that very shortly there will be in full capacity operation a total of 29 yards with 186 ways building merchant ships. That is virtually a four-fold increase in four years," he said, and he further asserted that the present delivery of almost two ships a week would be speeded up to four or five a week by November.

Concerning the gasoline and fuel oil situation, Mr. Woodward said: "I am glad to say that 140 tankers will be completed during the course of the ship building program. This does not include 32 oil barges needed in handling fuel in shallow water."

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY THE STORE FOR MEN

PALM BEACH SUITS

COAT AND TROUSERS \$17.75

Be sure to see our tremendous selection:

all the newest patterns!

all the styles! all the colors!

Deep Commuter Tones for Business

Blues, browns, gray—solid colors and neat stripes on deep, rich grounds. Tailored in single and double-breasted draped and conservative models for men of every build.

Sunny Airlines for Vacation and Sports

Including Jute and Wicker—the new tans; Channel Blue, and Cabana Blue, a town and country shade, and Coco, a cool brown.

Barathea Whites for Week-ends

Cool, clean, wrinkle-resistant—the national fashion for week-ends, evenings, and summer-long wear.

COMPLETE YOUR PALM BEACH WARDROBE WITH

Slacks	\$5.50
Jackets	\$13.50
Shirt and Slack Sets	\$7.95

PALM BEACH SHOP—Second Floor—Store for Men



Ecuadorian "Supernatural" Panamas

A lightweight, good-looking hat that goes well with everything in your Summer wardrobe. It's skillfully woven by expert craftsmen so that it will retain its shape and fit comfortably. The shades range from medium tone to dark browns. Wide choice of bands. (Other straws from \$1.95 to \$5.00) **\$5.00**

Street Floor • Store for Men

BOSTON

Comfortable Shoes are Cooler

Come in and be expertly fitted to the proper shoe to give you comfort.



McGeary's Cantilever Shoe Shop

145 Tremont Street
Between West St. and Temple Pl.
Boston, Mass.

New Store in Providence
at 290 Westminster Street
304, Third Floor, Lapham Bldg.

Baldwin THE BOSTON SYMPHONY "POPS" ORCHESTRA USES BALDWIN PIANOS

JUNE SALE OF ARTIST USED PIANOS
By Such Stars as
BAUER • LILY PONS • SANROMA
and Many Others

Also Many Distinguished Grands Accepted in Exchange for
ACROSONIC PIANOS
Prices as Low as \$245 and up

BALDWIN PIANOS 150 Boylston Street BOSTON

Cut of \$400,000 in State's \$10,000,000 Debt to Cities and Towns Threatened

New Extension Courses Open In Two Topics

As a part of its work for national defense, the Department of Education is starting two other University Extension courses this week; Continental Morse Radio Code and Machine Drafting, both at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The course on Morse code, designed primarily to prepare students for the code section of the Government examination for amateur radio operator's license, will be given by W. W. Chamberlain, formerly merchant marine radio operator and RCA code instructor. It is a beginner's course and no previous knowledge of the subject is required. The first meeting of the class will be Friday evening, June 27, at room 134, building 5.

Machine Drafting, for those who have completed the university extension course in mechanical drawing and descriptive geometry or who have equivalent training, will be given by Frederick B. Parks of the Thompson & Lichtner Company on Thursday evenings, beginning June 26, in room 440, building 3.

In addition, there will be three institutes on credit unions, air conditioning, and oil burners, conducted by the State Department of Education at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, June 23 and 24.

Air Service

Extension of air services in South Africa practically completes a huge circuit around southern and central Africa. Newly inaugurated air services link Johannesburg and Loanda, Portuguese East Africa.



Travelers' Aid Booth to Assist Soldiers

The first United Service Organizations-Travelers Aid unit to be established near an Army or Navy training area in New England—and the second in the whole country—was opened in the Boston & Maine Railroad Station at Ayer recently. Among "early customers" to seek assistance from Miss Bertha M. Ives, director of the unit, were three 18th Infantry boys on leave and two Greater Boston girls just arrived in Ayer to visit friends at the Fort. Left to right: Corp. Frank Heber, Rockville Center, L. I.; Private John E. Vitale, New York City; Miss Rita Fortin, Beverly; Miss Mary Nightingale, Brighton; Private John Moses, New York City; and Miss Ives, seated at the desk. Similar units will be opened at Camp Edwards on Cape Cod and at other training centers in New England in the near future.

N. H. Tax Problems Called Basical

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
DURHAM, N. H., June 21—It is impossible for New Hampshire to have a reasonable program of taxes until the State changes its Constitution.

"That was the opinion expressed by Curtis H. Page of Gilmanston, member of the New Hampshire State Senate, in a panel discussion held on a State welfare program here at the University of New Hampshire.

"To my mind, the best tax program would be a combination of a sales tax and a graduated income tax," Senator Page asserted.

Boss in the Army—Workers to Run Mills

GROTON, Conn., June 20 (AP)—The employees of two thread mills engaged in national defense work will run themselves and share in the profits for the next year at least, while their chief executive drills with the army.

"I'm going with a free mind because of the great confidence I have in my people," said Max G. Juhl, President and General Manager of Max Pollack & Company.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

12:45 WMEK 1510kc
For Monday, June 23
12:45 WMEK 1510kc

Short Waves in Boston

W. L. (6.0mc-49.0mc and 11.3mc-25.5mc)
6:00 p. m.—Spanish Lesson by
6:30 p. m.—Czechoslovak Music.
7:15 p. m.—Music for the Three Americas.

WBOS (11.8mc-25.5mc)
5:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese: "Music
Graphs"; Rex Maupin's Orchestra.
5:30 p. m.—News in Spanish: Continental
Music; Music of the Americas.
6:00 p. m.—News in English: Stocks; Sports
Page; Speaking of Liberty.
6:30 p. m.—News in Portuguese: Entertainment
music.
7:00 p. m.—News in Spanish: "Musical
Workshop"; NBC Summer Symphony.
7:30 p. m.—News in English: Jack Dalton
singing cowboy; "Understanding Our
Neighbors."

For Sunday, June 22
WBOS (11.8mc-25.5mc)
5:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese: Tropical
Moods; NBC Summer Symphony.
5:30 p. m.—News in Spanish: Melody Time.
6:00 p. m.—News in English: Sports Page;
Tatiana Musical.
6:30 p. m.—News Room; Sports Page; Jean
Caret, songs.
7:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese: Tommy
Dorsey's Orchestra.
7:30 p. m.—News in Spanish: Classical
Concert.
8:00 p. m.—News in English: "Lavender
and New Lace"; "Tune Time"; "Popular
Serenade."
8:30 p. m.—News in English: Postman;
Paul Whiteman's orchestra.

WBOS (11.8mc-25.5mc)
5:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese: Tropical
Moods; NBC Summer Symphony.
5:30 p. m.—News in Spanish: Melody Time.
6:00 p. m.—News in English: Sports Page;
Tatiana Musical.
6:30 p. m.—News Room; Sports Page; Jean
Caret, songs.
7:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese: Tommy
Dorsey's Orchestra.
7:30 p. m.—News in Spanish: Classical
Concert.
8:00 p. m.—News in English: "Lavender
and New Lace"; "Tune Time"; "Popular
Serenade."
8:30 p. m.—News in English: Postman;
Paul Whiteman's orchestra.

WBOS (11.8mc-25.5mc)
5:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese: Tropical
Moods; NBC Summer Symphony.
5:30 p. m.—News in Spanish: Melody Time.
6:00 p. m.—News in English: Sports Page;
Tatiana Musical.
6:30 p. m.—News Room; Sports Page; Jean
Caret, songs.
7:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese: Tommy
Dorsey's Orchestra.
7:30 p. m.—News in Spanish: Classical
Concert.
8:00 p. m.—News in English: "Lavender
and New Lace"; "Tune Time"; "Popular
Serenade."
8:30 p. m.—News in English: Postman;
Paul Whiteman's orchestra.

WBOS (11.8mc-25.5mc)
5:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese: Tropical
Moods; NBC Summer Symphony.
5:30 p. m.—News in Spanish: Melody Time.
6:00 p. m.—News in English: Sports Page;
Tatiana Musical.
6:30 p. m.—News Room; Sports Page; Jean
Caret, songs.
7:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese: Tommy
Dorsey's Orchestra.
7:30 p. m.—News in Spanish: Classical
Concert.
8:00 p. m.—News in English: "Lavender
and New Lace"; "Tune Time"; "Popular
Serenade."
8:30 p. m.—News in English: Postman;
Paul Whiteman's orchestra.

WBOS (11.8mc-25.5mc)
5:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese: Tropical
Moods; NBC Summer Symphony.
5:30 p. m.—News in Spanish: Melody Time.
6:00 p. m.—News in English: Sports Page;
Tatiana Musical.
6:30 p. m.—News Room; Sports Page; Jean
Caret, songs.
7:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese: Tommy
Dorsey's Orchestra.
7:30 p. m.—News in Spanish: Classical
Concert.
8:00 p. m.—News in English: "Lavender
and New Lace"; "Tune Time"; "Popular
Serenade."
8:30 p. m.—News in English: Postman;
Paul Whiteman's orchestra.

WBOS (11.8mc-25.5mc)
5:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese: Tropical
Moods; NBC Summer Symphony.
5:30 p. m.—News in Spanish: Melody Time.
6:00 p. m.—News in English: Sports Page;
Tatiana Musical.
6:30 p. m.—News Room; Sports Page; Jean
Caret, songs.
7:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese: Tommy
Dorsey's Orchestra.
7:30 p. m.—News in Spanish: Classical
Concert.
8:00 p. m.—News in English: "Lavender
and New Lace"; "Tune Time"; "Popular
Serenade."
8:30 p. m.—News in English: Postman;
Paul Whiteman's orchestra.

WBOS (11.8mc-25.5mc)
5:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese: Tropical
Moods; NBC Summer Symphony.
5:30 p. m.—News in Spanish: Melody Time.
6:00 p. m.—News in English: Sports Page;
Tatiana Musical.
6:30 p. m.—News Room; Sports Page; Jean
Caret, songs.
7:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese: Tommy
Dorsey's Orchestra.
7:30 p. m.—News in Spanish: Classical
Concert.
8:00 p. m.—News in English: "Lavender
and New Lace"; "Tune Time"; "Popular
Serenade."
8:30 p. m.—News in English: Postman;
Paul Whiteman's orchestra.

WBOS (11.8mc-25.5mc)
5:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese: Tropical
Moods; NBC Summer Symphony.
5:30 p. m.—News in Spanish: Melody Time.
6:00 p. m.—News in English: Sports Page;
Tatiana Musical.
6:30 p. m.—News Room; Sports Page; Jean
Caret, songs.
7:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese: Tommy
Dorsey's Orchestra.
7:30 p. m.—News in Spanish: Classical
Concert.
8:00 p. m.—News in English: "Lavender
and New Lace"; "Tune Time"; "Popular
Serenade."
8:30 p. m.—News in English: Postman;
Paul Whiteman's orchestra.

WBOS (11.8mc-25.5mc)
5:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese: Tropical
Moods; NBC Summer Symphony.
5:30 p. m.—News in Spanish: Melody Time.
6:00 p. m.—News in English: Sports Page;
Tatiana Musical.
6:30 p. m.—News Room; Sports Page; Jean
Caret, songs.
7:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese: Tommy
Dorsey's Orchestra.
7:30 p. m.—News in Spanish: Classical
Concert.
8:00 p. m.—News in English: "Lavender
and New Lace"; "Tune Time"; "Popular
Serenade."
8:30 p. m.—News in English: Postman;
Paul Whiteman's orchestra.

WBOS (11.8mc-25.5mc)
5:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese: Tropical
Moods; NBC Summer Symphony.
5:30 p. m.—News in Spanish: Melody Time.
6:00 p. m.—News in English: Sports Page;
Tatiana Musical.
6:30 p. m.—News Room; Sports Page; Jean
Caret, songs.
7:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese: Tommy
Dorsey's Orchestra.
7:30 p. m.—News in Spanish: Classical
Concert.
8:00 p. m.—News in English: "Lavender
and New Lace"; "Tune Time"; "Popular
Serenade."
8:30 p. m.—News in English: Postman;
Paul Whiteman's orchestra.

WBOS (11.8mc-25.5mc)
5:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese: Tropical
Moods; NBC Summer Symphony.
5:30 p. m.—News in Spanish: Melody Time.
6:00 p. m.—News in English: Sports Page;
Tatiana Musical.
6:30 p. m.—News Room; Sports Page; Jean
Caret, songs.
7:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese: Tommy
Dorsey's Orchestra.
7:30 p. m.—News in Spanish: Classical
Concert.
8:00 p. m.—News in English: "Lavender
and New Lace"; "Tune Time"; "Popular
Serenade."
8:30 p. m.—News in English: Postman;
Paul Whiteman's orchestra.

WBOS (11.8mc-25.5mc)
5:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese: Tropical
Moods; NBC Summer Symphony.
5:30 p. m.—News in Spanish: Melody Time.
6:00 p. m.—News in English: Sports Page;
Tatiana Musical.
6:30 p. m.—News Room; Sports Page; Jean
Caret, songs.
7:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese: Tommy
Dorsey's Orchestra.
7:30 p. m.—News in Spanish: Classical
Concert.
8:00 p. m.—News in English: "Lavender
and New Lace"; "Tune Time"; "Popular
Serenade."
8:30 p. m.—News in English: Postman;
Paul Whiteman's orchestra.

WBOS (11.8mc-25.5mc)
5:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese: Tropical
Moods; NBC Summer Symphony.
5:30 p. m.—News in Spanish: Melody Time.
6:00 p. m.—News in English: Sports Page;
Tatiana Musical.
6:30 p. m.—News Room; Sports Page; Jean
Caret, songs.
7:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese: Tommy
Dorsey's Orchestra.
7:30 p. m.—News in Spanish: Classical
Concert.
8:00 p. m.—News in English: "Lavender
and New Lace"; "Tune Time"; "Popular
Serenade."
8:30 p. m.—News in English: Postman;
Paul Whiteman's orchestra.

WBOS (11.8mc-25.5mc)
5:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese: Tropical
Moods; NBC Summer Symphony.
5:30 p. m.—News in Spanish: Melody Time.
6:00 p. m.—News in English: Sports Page;
Tatiana Musical.
6:30 p. m.—News Room; Sports Page; Jean
Caret, songs.
7:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese: Tommy
Dorsey's Orchestra.
7:30 p. m.—News in Spanish: Classical
Concert.
8:00 p. m.—News in English: "Lavender
and New Lace"; "Tune Time"; "Popular
Serenade."
8:30 p. m.—News in English: Postman;
Paul Whiteman's orchestra.

WBOS (11.8mc-25.5mc)
5:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese: Tropical
Moods; NBC Summer Symphony.
5:30 p. m.—News in Spanish: Melody Time.
6:00 p. m.—News in English: Sports Page;
Tatiana Musical.
6:30 p. m.—News Room; Sports Page; Jean
Caret, songs.
7:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese: Tommy
Dorsey's Orchestra.
7:30 p. m.—News in Spanish: Classical
Concert.
8:00 p. m.—News in English: "Lavender
and New Lace"; "Tune Time"; "Popular
Serenade."
8:30 p. m.—News in English: Postman;
Paul Whiteman's orchestra.

WBOS (11.8mc-25.5mc)
5:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese: Tropical
Moods; NBC Summer Symphony.
5:30 p. m.—News in Spanish: Melody Time.
6:00 p. m.—News in English: Sports Page;
Tatiana Musical.
6:30 p. m.—News Room; Sports Page; Jean
Caret, songs.
7:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese: Tommy
Dorsey's Orchestra.
7:30 p. m.—News in Spanish: Classical
Concert.
8:00 p. m.—News in English: "Lavender
and New Lace"; "Tune Time"; "Popular
Serenade."
8:30 p. m.—News in English: Postman;
Paul Whiteman's orchestra.

WBOS (11.8mc-25.5mc)
5:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese: Tropical
Moods; NBC Summer Symphony.
5:30 p. m.—News in Spanish: Melody Time.
6:00 p. m.—News in English: Sports Page;
Tatiana Musical.
6:30 p. m.—News Room; Sports Page; Jean
Caret, songs.
7:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese: Tommy
Dorsey's Orchestra.
7:30 p. m.—News in Spanish: Classical
Concert.
8:00 p. m.—News in English: "Lavender
and New Lace"; "Tune Time"; "Popular
Serenade."
8:30 p. m.—News in English: Postman;
Paul Whiteman's orchestra.

WBOS (11.8mc-25.5mc)
5:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese: Tropical
Moods; NBC Summer Symphony.
5:30 p. m.—News in Spanish: Melody Time.
6:00 p. m.—News in English: Sports Page;
Tatiana Musical.
6:30 p. m.—News Room; Sports Page; Jean
Caret, songs.
7:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese: Tommy
Dorsey's Orchestra.
7:30 p. m.—News in Spanish: Classical
Concert.
8:00 p. m.—News in English: "Lavender
and New Lace"; "Tune Time"; "Popular
Serenade."
8:30 p. m.—News in English: Postman;
Paul Whiteman's orchestra.

WBOS (11.8mc-25.5mc)
5:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese: Tropical
Moods; NBC Summer Symphony.
5:30 p. m.—News in Spanish: Melody Time.
6:00 p. m.—News in English: Sports Page;
Tatiana Musical.
6:30 p. m.—News Room; Sports Page; Jean
Caret, songs.
7:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese: Tommy
Dorsey's Orchestra.
7:30 p. m.—News in Spanish: Classical
Concert.
8:00 p. m.—News in English: "Lavender
and New Lace"; "Tune Time"; "Popular
Serenade."
8:30 p. m.—News in English: Postman;
Paul Whiteman's orchestra.

WBOS (11.8mc-25.5mc)
5:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese: Tropical
Moods; NBC Summer Symphony.
5:30 p. m.—News in Spanish: Melody Time.
6:00 p. m.—News in English: Sports Page;
Tatiana Musical.
6:30 p. m.—News Room; Sports Page; Jean
Caret, songs.
7:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese: Tommy
Dorsey's Orchestra.
7:30 p. m.—News in Spanish: Classical
Concert.
8:00 p. m.—News in English: "Lavender
and New Lace"; "Tune Time"; "Popular
Serenade."
8:30 p. m.—News in English: Postman;
Paul Whiteman's orchestra.

WBOS (11.8mc-25.5mc)
5:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese: Tropical
Moods; NBC Summer Symphony.
5:30 p. m.—News in Spanish: Melody Time.
6:00 p. m.—News in English: Sports Page;
Tatiana Musical.
6:30 p. m.—News Room; Sports Page; Jean
Caret, songs.
7:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese: Tommy
Dorsey's Orchestra.
7:30 p. m.—News in Spanish: Classical
Concert.
8:00 p. m.—News in English: "Lavender
and New Lace"; "Tune Time"; "Popular
Serenade."
8:30 p. m.—News in English: Postman;
Paul Whiteman's orchestra.

WBOS (11.8mc-25.5mc)
5:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese: Tropical
Moods; NBC Summer Symphony.
5:30 p. m.—News in Spanish: Melody Time.
6:00 p. m.—News in English: Sports Page;
Tatiana Musical.
6:30 p. m.—News Room; Sports Page; Jean
Caret, songs.
7:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese: Tommy
Dorsey's Orchestra.
7:30 p. m.—News in Spanish: Classical
Concert.
8:00 p. m.—News in English: "Lavender
and New Lace"; "Tune Time"; "Popular
Serenade."
8:30 p. m.—News in English: Postman;
Paul Whiteman's orchestra.

Laurel Show In N. H. Area At Its Best

The laurel is in full bloom in the Monadnock region and will be seen at its best for about another week, it was announced today by the Monadnock Region Association of Peterborough, New Hampshire.

More than 500 route signs have been posted from Nashua through Milford to Wilton where the Laurel Highway starts, assisting the motorists to find the most beautiful displays. Route signs will also be posted from Fitzwilliam, starting at the common and guiding visitors around the Laurel. Lanes surrounding banks and hills are a mass of bloom.

Motorists are requested not to pick the blossoms and the State Police and Conservation officers have been instructed to enforce the law.

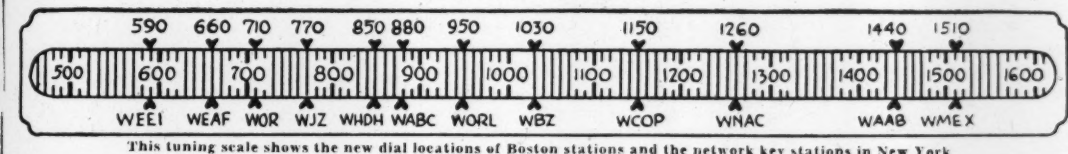


An Ancient "Tank"

In the form of an armor-plated dragon, illustrated in a wood-cut by Matteo de-pasti, in book, "De Re Militari" by Valturius.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the new dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

590kc-WEEI-580m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEK-197m
12:00 Columbia's Country 12:15 Journal 12:30 "Stars Over Hollywood" 1:00 News Program 1:15 Community Bulletin 1:30 "Brush Creek Police" 1:45 "The World's Variety" 2:00 "No Politics" 2:15 "No Politics" 2:30 "No Politics" 2:45 "No Politics" 3:00 Chas. Hecitor's Or. 3:15 Chas. Hecitor's Or. 3:30 Program Preview 3:45 "Hub" 4:00 "Callin' a Fan" 4:15 "England to the Color" 4:30 V. Monroe's Or. 4:45 V. Monroe's Or. 4:55 V. Monroe's Or. 5:00 V. Monroe's Or. 5:15 V. Monroe's Or. 5:30 V. Monroe's Or. 5:45 V. Monroe's Or. 5:55 V. Monroe's Or. 6:00 V. Monroe's Or. 6:15 V. Monroe's Or. 6:30 V. Monroe's Or. 6:45 V. Monroe's Or. 6:55 V. Monroe's Or. 7:00 V. Monroe's Or. 7:15 V. Monroe's Or. 7:30 V. Monroe's Or. 7:45 V. Monroe's Or. 7:55 V. Monroe's Or. 8:00 V. Monroe's Or. 8:15 V. Monroe's Or. 8:30 V. Monroe's Or. 8:45 V. Monroe's Or. 8:55 V. Monroe's Or. 9:00 V. Monroe's Or. 9:15 V. Monroe's Or. 9:30 V. Monroe's Or. 9:45 V. Monroe's Or. 9:55 V. Monroe's Or. 10:00 V. Monroe's Or. 10:15 V. Monroe's Or. 10:30 V. Monroe's Or. 10:45 V. Monroe's Or. 10:55 V. Monroe's Or. 11:00 V. Monroe's Or. 11:15 V. Monroe's Or. 11:30 V. Monroe's Or. 11:45 V. Monroe's Or. 11:55 V. Monroe's Or. 12:00 V. Monroe's Or.	12:00 "Reflections in Rhythm" 12:15 "Reflections in Rhythm" 12:30 "Reflections in Rhythm" 1:00 "Reflections in Rhythm" 1:15 "Reflections in Rhythm" 1:30 "Reflections in Rhythm" 1:45 "Reflections in Rhythm" 2:00 "Reflections in Rhythm" 2:15 "Reflections in Rhythm" 2:30 "Reflections in Rhythm" 2:45 "Reflections in Rhythm" 3:00 "Reflections in Rhythm" 3:15 "Reflections in Rhythm" 3:30 "Reflections in Rhythm" 3:45 "Reflections in Rhythm" 4:00 "Reflections in Rhythm" 4:15 "Reflections in Rhythm" 4:30 "Reflections in Rhythm" 4:45 "Reflections in Rhythm" 4:55 "Reflections in Rhythm" 5:00 "Reflections in Rhythm" 5:15 "Reflections in Rhythm" 5:30 "Reflections in Rhythm" 5:45 "Reflections in Rhythm" 5:55 "Reflections in Rhythm" 6:00 "Reflections in Rhythm" 6:15 "Reflections in Rhythm" 6:30 "Reflections in Rhythm" 6:45 "Reflections in Rhythm" 6:55 "Reflections in Rhythm" 7:00 "Reflections in Rhythm" 7:15 "Reflections in Rhythm" 7:30 "Reflections in Rhythm" 7:45 "Reflections in Rhythm" 7:55 "Reflections in Rhythm" 8:00 "Reflections in Rhythm" 8:15 "Reflections in Rhythm" 8:30 "Reflections in Rhythm" 8:45 "Reflections in Rhythm" 8:55 "Reflections in Rhythm" 9:00 "Reflections in Rhythm" 9:15 "Reflections in Rhythm" 9:30 "Reflections in Rhythm" 9:45 "Reflections in Rhythm" 9:55 "Reflections in Rhythm" 10:00 "Reflections in Rhythm" 10:15 "Reflections in Rhythm" 10:30 "Reflections in Rhythm" 10:45 "Reflections in Rhythm" 10:55 "Reflections in Rhythm" 11:00 "Reflections in Rhythm" 11:15 "Reflections in Rhythm" 11:30 "Reflections in Rhythm" 11:45 "Reflections in Rhythm" 11:55 "Reflections in Rhythm" 12:00 "Reflections in Rhythm"	12:00 Musical Roundup 12:15 Musical Roundup 12:30 Musical Roundup 1:00 Musical Roundup 1:15 Musical Roundup 1:30 Musical Roundup 1:45 Musical Roundup 2:00 Musical Roundup 2:15 Musical Roundup 2:30 Musical Roundup 2:45 Musical Roundup 3:00 Musical Roundup 3:15 Musical Roundup 3:30 Musical Roundup 3:45 Musical Roundup 4:00 Musical Roundup 4:15 Musical Roundup 4:30 Musical Roundup 4:45 Musical Roundup 4:55 Musical Roundup 5:00 Musical Roundup 5:15 Musical Roundup 5:30 Musical Roundup 5:45 Musical Roundup 5:55 Musical Roundup 6:00 Musical Roundup 6:15 Musical Roundup 6:30 Musical Roundup 6:45 Musical Roundup 6:55 Musical Roundup 7:00 Musical Roundup 7:15 Musical Roundup 7:30 Musical Roundup 7:45 Musical Roundup 7:55 Musical Roundup 8:00 Musical Roundup 8:15 Musical Roundup 8:30 Musical Roundup 8:45 Musical Roundup 8:55 Musical Roundup 9:00 Musical Roundup 9:15 Musical Roundup 9:30 Musical Roundup 9:45 Musical Roundup 9:55 Musical Roundup 10:00 Musical Roundup 10:15 Musical Roundup 10:30 Musical Roundup 10:45 Musical Roundup 10:55 Musical Roundup 11:00 Musical Roundup 11:15 Musical Roundup 11:30 Musical Roundup 11:45 Musical Roundup 11:55 Musical Roundup 12:00 Musical Roundup	12:00 News Reporter 12:15 News Reporter 12:30 News Reporter 1:00 News Reporter 1:15 News Reporter 1:30 News Reporter 1:45 News Reporter 2:00 News Reporter 2:15 News Reporter 2:30 News Reporter 2:45 News Reporter 3:00 News Reporter 3:15 News Reporter 3:30 News Reporter 3:45 News Reporter 4:00 News Reporter 4:15 News Reporter 4:30 News Reporter 4:45 News Reporter 4:55 News Reporter 5:00 News Reporter 5:15 News Reporter 5:30 News Reporter 5:45 News Reporter 5:55 News Reporter 6:00 News Reporter 6:15 News Reporter 6:30 News Reporter 6:45 News Reporter 6:55 News Reporter 7:00 News Reporter 7:15 News Reporter 7:30 News Reporter 7:45 News Reporter 7:55 News Reporter 8:00 News Reporter 8:15 News Reporter 8:30 News Reporter 8:45 News Reporter 8:55 News Reporter 9:00 News Reporter 9:15 News Reporter 9:30 News Reporter 9:45 News Reporter 9:55 News Reporter 10:00 News Reporter 10:15 News Reporter 10:30 News Reporter 10:45 News Reporter 10:55 News Reporter 11:00 News Reporter 11:15 News Reporter 11:30 News Reporter 11:45 News Reporter 11:55 News Reporter 12:00 News Reporter	12:00 Rhythm Revue 12:15 Rhythm Revue 12:30 Rhythm Revue 1:00 Rhythm Revue 1:15 Rhythm Revue 1:30 Rhythm Revue 1:45 Rhythm Revue 2:00 Rhythm Revue 2:15 Rhythm Revue 2:30 Rhythm Revue 2:45 Rhythm Revue 3:00 Rhythm Revue 3:15 Rhythm Revue 3:30 Rhythm Revue 3:45 Rhythm Revue 4:00 Rhythm Revue 4:15 Rhythm Revue 4:30 Rhythm Revue 4:45 Rhythm Revue 4:55 Rhythm Revue 5:00 Rhythm Revue 5:15 Rhythm Revue 5:30 Rhythm Revue 5:45 Rhythm Revue 5:55 Rhythm Revue 6:00 Rhythm Revue 6:15 Rhythm Revue 6:30 Rhythm Revue 6:45 Rhythm Revue 6:55 Rhythm Revue 7:00 Rhythm Revue 7:15 Rhythm Revue 7:30 Rhythm Revue 7:45 Rhythm Revue 7:55 Rhythm Revue 8:00 Rhythm Revue 8:15 Rhythm Revue 8:30 Rhythm Revue 8:45 Rhythm Revue 8:55 Rhythm Revue 9:00 Rhythm Revue 9:15 Rhythm Revue 9:30 Rhythm Revue 9:45 Rhythm Revue 9:55 Rhythm Revue 10:00 Rhythm Revue 10:15 Rhythm Revue 10:30 Rhythm Revue 10:45 Rhythm Revue 10:55 Rhythm Revue 11:00 Rhythm Revue 11:15 Rhythm Revue 11:30 Rhythm Revue 11:45 Rhythm Revue 11:55 Rhythm Revue 12:00 Rhythm Revue

Sunday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-580m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEK-197m
8:00 News; Louise Wil- 8:15 chie, organist 8:30 "Circus Parade" 9:00 "Organ Lull" 9:15 "Organ Lull" 9:30 "Organ Lull" 9:45 "Organ Lull" 10:00 "Organ Lull" 10:15 "Organ Lull" 10:30 "Organ Lull" 10:45 "Organ Lull" 10:55 "Organ Lull" 11:00 "Organ Lull" 11:15 "Organ Lull" 11:30 "Organ Lull" 11:45 "Organ Lull" 11:55 "Organ Lull" 12:00 "Organ Lull"	8:00 News; Louise Wil- 8:15 chie, organist 8:30 "Circus Parade" 9:00 "Organ Lull" 9:15 "Organ Lull" 9:30 "Organ Lull" 9:45 "Organ Lull" 10:00 "Organ Lull" 10:15 "Organ Lull" 10:30 "Organ Lull" 10:45 "Organ Lull" 10:55 "Organ Lull" 11:00 "Organ Lull" 11:15 "Organ Lull" 11:30 "Organ Lull" 11:45 "Organ Lull" 11:55 "Organ Lull" 12:00 "Organ Lull"	8:00 News; Louise Wil- 8:15 chie, organist 8:30 "Circus Parade" 9:00 "Organ Lull" 9:15 "Organ Lull" 9:30 "Organ Lull" 9:45 "Organ Lull" 10:00 "Organ Lull" 10:15 "Organ Lull" 10:30 "Organ Lull" 10:45 "Organ Lull" 10:55 "Organ Lull" 11:00 "Organ Lull" 11:15 "Organ Lull" 11:30 "Organ Lull" 11:45 "Organ Lull" 11:55 "Organ Lull" 12:00 "Organ Lull"	8:00 News; Louise Wil- 8:15 chie, organist 8:30 "Circus Parade" 9:00 "Organ Lull" 9:15 "Organ Lull" 9:30 "Organ Lull" 9:45 "Organ Lull" 10:00 "Organ Lull" 10:15 "Organ Lull" 10:30 "Organ Lull" 10:45 "Organ Lull" 10:55 "Organ Lull" 11:00 "Organ Lull" 11:15 "Organ Lull" 11:30 "Organ Lull" 11:45 "Organ Lull" 11:55 "Organ Lull" 12:00 "Organ Lull"	8:00 News; Louise Wil- 8:15 chie, organist 8:30 "Circus Parade" 9:00 "Organ Lull" 9:15 "Organ Lull" 9:30 "Organ Lull" 9:45 "Organ Lull" 10:00 "Organ Lull" 10:15 "Organ Lull" 10:30 "Organ Lull" 10:45 "Organ Lull" 10:55 "Organ Lull" 11:00 "Organ Lull" 11:15 "Organ Lull" 11:3

Abyssinia: Bastion Of Victory and Justice

'Inside the War'

By Edmund Stevens
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor who has returned to the United States after frontline service on four major war sectors—Greece and the Middle East, Africa, Norway, and Finland.

"Why are we concentrating on East Africa? If, as I fully expect, we are driven from North Africa, the main British defense positions on this continent will be down here in Abyssinia."

This is now Lieut. Col. Orde Wingate, D. S. O., the Lawrance of Abyssinia, tied in the East African campaign with the rest of the war.

But regardless of the accuracy of this gloomy prophecy, the reconquest of the Negus' empire had a moral and spiritual bearing on the basic issues of the war far transcending military strategy.

A tired little man climbed the rostrum of the League of Nations Assembly Hall on the morning of June 30, 1936. In quiet, dramatic tones he told an unbelieving world of the wrath to come:

"I have been fighting for the cause of all small nations against the greed of a powerful invader," he declared.

He asked the countries that had turned away from him whether they would in future "accept this precedent and bow down to force."

"God and history," he added, "will remember your judgment."

A Preconceived Pattern?

Five years later, at the very time when the Nazi tyrant was tightening his stranglehold on Europe, destroying the last small nations, the first victim of aggression, Ethiopia, was emerging from bondage. The very day Herr Hitler invaded Greece and Yugoslavia, General Cunningham's South Africans entered Addis Ababa.

There are other elements of the Ethiopian restoration that seem to conform to some preconceived pattern, the almost incredible swiftness with which seemingly un-

mountable obstacles were overcome.

It took the South African forces less than seven weeks to complete an 1,100-mile advance from the Kenya border to Addis Ababa, which would have been good traveling time even without any hostile forces to oppose them. Equally significant in this connection was the total lack of an Italian will to resist.

Only once in the course of the whole East African campaign did the Italians attempt a serious stand, at Cheren in Eritrea, and there the natural positions were virtually impregnable. Yet even at Cheren, after resisting for five weeks, the Italians decided they had had enough.

The most amazing chapter of the entire East African campaign was the Abyssinian Patriot movement. When I went into the interior of Abyssinia to see the Emperor last March, I was surprised to find that the entire movement was being conducted on something less than a shoestring. In the entire area which the Patriot forces then controlled, roughly as large as New York State, there was not a single field artillery piece or gun of any description more powerful than a Boyce rifle, although the Italians were equipped with all the machinery of modern warfare.

Italian planes were overhead almost constantly, but in all my time in Abyssinia I only saw one Royal Air Force bomber. The pilot got his bearings mixed and instead of attacking the Italians in Debra Marcos dropped his bombs around the Emperor's camp in Burye, without inflicting any casualties.

Colonel Orde Wingate, the British officer in charge of operations in the Patriot area, is a gifted strategist who had first made a name for himself in Palestine, where he organized and led Jewish night patrols during the riots. For this he had received the distinguished service order. In Abyssinia he retained his preference for night operations. Many a time he himself had personally led forays against Italian encampments, inflicting casualties and vanishing into the darkness before the surprised defenders had time to rally.

A Picturesque Band

To assist him in the enormous task of bringing some sort of discipline and coherence into the mercenary inchoate mass of the Patriot

forces Wingate had only 50 Europeans under him. And it would be hard to imagine a more picturesque group than this little band of white men out in the midst of the African nowhere.

Like Colonel Wingate, they had volunteered for the job in hand. They, too, belonged to that category of Anglo-Saxon romantics whose love of adventure and the bizarre rebels in every age against the pedestrian prosiness of their race.

They were fearless fighters whose supreme enjoyment was to carry out daring exploits.

Some of the officers were from England, others were colonial. They included several lieutenants from famous regiments like the Life Guards and the Black Watch. The Ethiopian regulars, of whom there were two battalions, were mostly in charge of men from Kenya and of a score of two-fisted swashbuckling Australian sergeants who labored to make soldiers out of them. These sergeants were easily the most vivid of the lot, big hulking men, tough as nails with luxuriant red and blonde beards and steely eyed under their broad-brimmed slouch hats.

Like their fellow-countrymen in Egypt, these Australian sergeants had little respect for rank or station. I recall one occasion when a new major arrived fresh from GHQ with the mail plane. After inspecting him with an appraising eye from the tip of his well-polished shoes to his immaculate pith helmet, one of the sergeants commented, "Well, by the time we get through with him, he'll be one little bunch of muscle."

Sudanese Fine Fighters

The regular field forces at Colonel Wingate's disposal were also incredibly small. One Sudan Defense Force battalion was the core of his little army. For loyalty, courage and intelligence the Sudanese are truly, in the words of Kipling, first-class fighting men, the finest of all the African troops. There were, besides, the two battalions of Ethiopian riflemen. These were partly composed of Abyssinians who after the Italian conquest had fled to Kenya, where they had received some military training and partly of deserters from the native regiments serving under the Italians. But these more or less trained elements were heavily diluted with fairly raw recruits.

Next came the irregular "bands" of Degatch Mangasha and Degatch Nagash, the two young Abyssinian nobles who had raised the standard of revolt and had been fighting the Italians ever since, in the back country. After them came various groups of warriors under their tribal chieftains and finally the "Shufta" or constantly fluctuating and transient armed riffraff whom nobody trusted. All these irregulars were totally undisciplined and uncontrollable and therefore useless for planned operations despite their numerical superiority.

Their chief value was for occasional assaults on enemy transport columns and isolated posts, which they made when and if the spirit moved them; if the prospect of loot seemed to justify the exertion, greed overcame their natural in-

The Reconquest of an Empire



Photos by Edmund Stevens

Highlights in British-Ethiopian Campaign

(1) Emperor Haile Selassie examines the military situation with his British advisers, Brig. James Sandford (left) and Lieut. Col. O. T. Wingate (right). The picture was taken at Fort Dembacha about April 2. (2) Ethiopian advance guard chopping its way through a forest. (3) Breakfast in the shadow of a great cottonwood tree on the road to Addis Ababa. Edmund Stevens, special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, is the man in the center. (4) Pulling trucks up the 3,000-foot Metakal Escarpment to reach the central Abyssinian Plateau. (5) A camel train loaded with food and machine gun ammunition for the Patriot forces. (6) Digging down to water in a dry river bed.

dolence. They were the potential recruiting ground for the regular Ethiopian Army the Emperor dreamed of organizing. He often talked of assuming "supreme command" of the Ethiopian forces, but neither Mangasha nor Nagash would take orders from him. They felt definitely superior to the Emperor and those of his followers who had fled the country while they stayed behind to carry on the struggle against the conqueror. They resented the fact that the returned emigrés were in line for governorships and important jobs to which they themselves aspired. They were, therefore, skittish and independent allies whose loyalty was not always above suspicion.

Emperor Lived in Fear
The wild, uncontrollable behavior of the "bands" and Shuftas was a source of constant trouble. When we complained to Colonel Wingate about the joy-shooting around our camp, he advised us to set up a machine gun and fire a couple of bursts into the midst of the offenders.

Luckily we had no occasion for this, although our Sudanese who disliked the "Habashi" (the Arab for Abyssinians) were only too elated at the prospect. Considerable forces had to be deflected for police duty and to guard the Emperor and his suite from his own people. The Emperor, indeed, lived in constant fear for his life, and had an official "tester" to test his food before him in case it was poisoned.

The brunt of the fighting had to be borne by the regulars with the Sudanese doing more than their share, and sustaining most of the casualties. When a village or town was captured, the regulars would come flocking in afterwards to plunder and destroy. They took pleasure in smashing everything they could not use.

And yet, despite everything the Patriot movement made headway. Every day new chiefs and feudal lords came in to swear their allegiance, eager to prove that all through their period of lip service to the Italians they had served the cause of Ethiopian independence according to their best lights.

South Africans Entered First
The Italians showed even more than their accustomed enthusiasm for retreating, evacuating one post after another with scarcely a pretense of resistance. The main skirmishes occurred only if one tried to hurry them still more—they preferred to evacuate according to their own schedule.

The Emperor's and Colonel Wingate's fondest wish was for the Patriots to be the first into Addis Ababa. The British High Command, however, thought differently and put most of its weight on the other fronts, in Eritrea and in the south. General Cunningham's South Africans proved the most mobile and got into the Capital when we were still 140 miles away at Debra Marcos with plenty of Italians down the road.

Though I sympathized with the Emperor's and Wingate's disappointment, I personally saw the justice of the High Command's decision. Had the Patriots gone in first, Addis Ababa might have suffered the fate of some of the smaller towns I saw and no one could have vouched for the safety of the Italian from the wrath of the natives.

Negus Rounds Up 'Traitors'; Seeks Son-in-Law's Arrest

CAIRO, Egypt, June 21 (AP)—Cleaning house in his newly regained Kingdom, Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia is calling to account his tribal leaders who sold out to their Italian conquerors, and the bearded little Lion of Judah topped the list with his own son-in-law.

Reliable information from Addis Ababa said orders were out for arrest of Ras Haile Selassie Gussa, who married the Emperor's daughter, Zenab Wark, and Ras Seyoum, stout old hereditary ruler of Tigre Province and father-in-law of Ethiopia's Crown Prince.

A third tribal leader, Ras Haileu, former ruler of Gojjam Province, was reported already in custody. He had been exiled in 1932 for plotting against the throne, was reconciled with Haile Selassie in 1935 when he joined in the last defense of Addis Ababa against the Italians, then stayed and made his peace with the Fascists. British sources said, however, he remained as a "fifth columnist" and betrayed the Italians in April by opening the gates of Debra Marcos fortress, allowing the British to catch the Italian garrison by surprise.

Ras Gussa's family has been on the outs with Ethiopia's ruling clan off and on for more than a half century. He is a grandson of Johannes, once nominally Emperor, but actually forced to share his authority with King

Food in Reich Scarce Under Army's Needs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — The growing strain of supporting a huge army—despite the areas on the European Continent which are now available to supply the German war machine—is being increasingly felt within the Reich, according to Business Week.

The magazine's Berlin correspondent, in a current study, finds that it has become increasingly difficult for the German Food Ministry to maintain steady food deliveries. This report is considered of considerable significance in the light of the present Russo-German diplomatic tension, particularly as the German sources base their expectations on "average crops this year and scheduled deliveries from the Soviet Union."

The reports from Berlin make no reference to the actual quantities of food and materials being received from Russia. But the supply situation in many lines of consumers' goods is illuminated in general terms.

"Shoes," the Business Week correspondent reports, "are almost unavailable. While until recently individual permits for the purchase of one pair of shoes were theoretically obtainable when the applicant could prove that his only pair were worn out, it has now been officially announced that owing to greatly increased Army requirements for shoes and leather no applications will be received for the time being except for people working out of doors."

At the same time, Government authorities are trying to popularize wooden-soled sandals for both men and women during the summer season. But even to secure a pair of these, a buying permit is necessary.

"Queues form nearly every day in front of cigar stores where Germans wait for the five cigarettes allowed to each customer. Officials claim that cigarette production is 25 per cent larger than the normal peacetime output, but blame the demand of the armed forces and the enlarged consumption of tobacco by the civilian population for the shortage."

Textiles are also increasingly scarce. Men's suits and shirts and women's stockings are more difficult to obtain, despite the promise of them to civilians holding clothing ration cards, and complaints over deteriorating quality are heard more or less freely at shop counters or in the subway.

"Not all of the shortages are due to a lack of raw materials. It is beginning to be evident now that Germany, in drafting every available worker for the Army or the defense industries, is suffering from a serious labor shortage in consumer-goods factories."

"That is why the Government is making systematic efforts to develop consumer goods industries in occupied territories, even when Germany has to provide the raw materials. With the first of these supplies, which are just beginning to reach Germany in quantity, Berlin authorities are meeting some of the most acute shortages. Whether the authorities will have enough raw materials to keep these 'foreign' factories going through another winter is a question."

Engineers Called To Plan Future

TORONTO (AP)—Social responsibilities of engineers now and in reshaping the postwar world were stressed at the summer convention of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. More than 200 officers, delegates and members from the United States and Canada were registered.

Dr. M. F. Skinner of the Consolidated Edison Company, New York, said there is a pressing need of planning by engineers for the future to avoid problems of unemployment, insecurity, and want. David C. Prince of the General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y., President-elect, urged a plan to show how the transition from a wartime to a peacetime economy should be made.

The plan should contemplate progressively higher standards of living brought about by greater power consumption," he said.

Courage of British Civilians Told in Letter to New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York
The capacity of the British civilians to stand firmly under the rain of bombs, the disappointments and the privations that seem an inevitable part of war have been repeatedly shown in letters from England. One such letter has just been received by a British official here. It follows in part:

Dear John:

My last personal "near miss" was the Friday after Christmas, when a stick came whooping down as I was sitting writing letters after supper: one's ear is getting very trained in judging distances in the bomb world, and I realized the last two were very likely lodgers so far as our block was concerned, and hurriedly switched off my electric fire and lamp, on the principle that the less there was alight at the moment of a hit the better.

However, one bomb fell 10 doors down the street, utterly destroying two nice old houses, and the other fell around the corner in the beau milieu of the road, and, in each case, the blast went the other way.

I put on an overcoat and my tin bonnet and sallied forth with our porter to see if one could do anything, but all the A. R. P. people were on the job, and there was no need for us. One house was empty, and the owners of the other, with their servants, had gone away that afternoon for the week end. . . . After that we did have eight bombs fall at lunchtime one day. . . . I did ring my bell and tell my maid to go down to the basement if she felt like it, but she looked very shocked and said she "hadn't never heard of such an idea."

Taking Our Whack

None of the bombs fell on our side of the main road, and there was very little damage done, and only four or five people killed. It sounds dreadful to be so callous about even five people, but we do all so much feel that it is infinitely better for us to be killed than for factories to be hit, or the ports.

And you simply cannot imagine what a comfort it is to know that we are taking our whack with the armies and the fleet, and not just sitting comfortably back being protected at the expense of our men's lives. It just makes all the difference to one's morale.

I was so interested and rather touched the other day to see what I do think is a typically British piece of behavior, Hampton's shop (the wall of which abuts on the garden of the National Gallery) was hit and burnt out months ago, and was so badly destroyed that it has been demolished, except for the bit of wall which forms the boundary of the National Gallery ground, and on this bit of wall there grows a creeper.

To my intense pleasure the other morning I saw two nice earthy gardeners on ladders pruning and tying this creeper, perfectly obviously feeling that it was the time to perform these operations, and what did it matter if the wall was only a fragment—the creeper would blossom in due course, and meanwhile look after it. . . .

I went up and had a look at the City the other Saturday afternoon, and, though the damage is very great, quite honestly, I was much more struck by the damage that had not been done. How

some of the really important buildings escaped—except by the direct intervention of Providence—is a mystery. . . .

Our people drift round arm in arm saying "Coo" at pleased intervals, and remarking that that was a one, that was. . . .

"Do Leave the Bombs Alone!"

Lady W. was awfully funny. We had had the worst blitz for weeks the previous Saturday night, and, turning large round eyes on her hostess, she said happily: "My dear, I had the most enormous piece of luck last week; it was my night for fire-duty on Saturday, and we had 11 incendiaries in our square—we were positively jostling each other, we were so afraid there wouldn't be enough bombs to go round!"

Also, her husband had apparently purchased some antiradiation liquid which he was pining to try, so when the incendiaries dropped, out he rushed complete with little syringe, panting to try his prentice hand.

Her account of it was, "I said, 'Darling, do leave the bombs alone,' but nothing would deter him, and, my dear, the stuff was marvellous. At the third squirt the bomb just gave him a dirty look and expired." We roared with laughter.

Eggs are a difficulty, and of course meat is purely comic—I had a chop yesterday for lunch, and really felt that I ought not to eat half of it. So much meat at one fell swoop seemed quite indecent! My maid and I just laugh now when we try to arrange menus—and congratulate ourselves that we have no children to cater for, and her husband only three days a week. James likes lentil cutlets and those sort of vegetarian dishes, so our paths are considerably macadamized.

Avail Home Fruit

Chickens are temperamental in their appearances, and expensive when there, though they are now the fixed price of 2s. 4d. per pound. However, we manage, and we get quite enough, though our diet is naturally restricted. I bought a couple of tins of glucose barley sugar, and nibble that on an evening if I feel the need of something sweet. I do miss fruit, but with the summer coming on we shall have some of our own home-grown fruit to fall back on for a while. Still, nobody grumbles, so that is all to the good.

We had a D. A. (delayed-action) bomb recently outside our end of the "Works," but if buried itself 17 feet deep, and then courteously went off in the small hours of the Monday morning, so that work wasn't interfered with at all, and having been so deep, the thing blew, so to speak, straight up, and did no damage except to the roadway. We hadn't so much as a pane cracked.

One of the constables informed me that his "mate" was caught between that bomb and one that fell more to the right, and "e was more or less thrown off 'is bike, miss. . . . Apparently the other man wasn't hurt either; just covered with dirt, and a bit scratched from being flung on the road. And not in the least concerned. They all seemed to think it extremely funny.

Tomb of Tamerlane Opened

MOSCOW, June 21 (AP)—The magnificent tomb of Tamerlane—the lame Timur—at Samarkand in southwestern Asia has been opened and Soviet archaeologists examined today a skeleton they said dispelled legends that the great Oriental conqueror's body had been removed by Persians.

The crypt of the Mongol Empire builder who led legions "of a thousand horse" from the Volga River to the Persian Gulf and from the Hellespont to the Ganges in the fourteenth century was opened June 19.

Prying into Tamerlane's coffin, the archaeologists found bones they said fitted the description of the ruler—a broad-shouldered man with the right leg shorter than the left.

The archaeologists reported they also found in the tomb the skeletons of Tamerlane's two sons and that of a grandson, Uleg Beg, great Oriental astronomer of the fifteenth century.

Tamerlane passed on Feb. 17, 1405, on the far side of the Syrdarya River while leading his armies on a projected invasion of China.

He had just completed his most notable conquest, a campaign that brought under his control Baghdad, Damascus, Aleppo, and Ankara.

Melbourne, Australia
KAYSER
Hosiery Gloves Lingerie
Obtainable
From All the Better Stores

Melbourne, Australia
F. I. SCHILLING
FURS
BUY DIRECT
FROM THE
ACTUAL
MAKERS

Melbourne's Leading Furriers
8th Floor, Manchester Unity Bldg.
Corner Collins and Swanston Streets
Phone M-4136 MELBOURNE, AUS.

When shopping for home or family, the ads in The Christian Science Monitor are a guide to quality.

HYDE PARK

LAUNDRIES, PTY. LTD.

THRIF • T • SERVICE

Washing by Weight

ALSO DRY CLEANING

Telephones U 3171 and U 3172
26 Howson Street, Malvern S. E. 4
MELBOURNE

Always Abreast of the Vogue

Millinery

and

Neckwear

Bond's

Howay Place and Little Collins Street

Phone Cent. 5998

MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA

MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA

The CAFE

with the

Quiet Atmosphere!

French Coffee

Inn

19 Equitable Place

Light Luncheons

and Afternoon Teas

M5181

MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA

BY APPOINTMENT

TO HIS LATE MAJESTY KING GEORGE V

Hardy Bros Ltd.

Australia's Leading

Jewelers and Silversmiths

ESTABLISHED 1892

338 Collins St., Cent. 1461-2

and at Sydney, Brisbane

and London

MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA

HENRY BUCK'S

"Where MEN Shop"

74 Swanston St. and Queens Walk

Tea

Luncheon

Dinner

THE WATTLE

COLLINS COURT

A lovely tea room of

world renown. Come and

eat our delicious cakes.

Reservations for private

functions

Telephone M 2881 (6 lines)

974 L.L. Collins Street Melbourne

MANTON'S Enquiry Bureau



A Store With a Section!

Manton's ENQUIRY BUREAU has been created to simplify the little details which often make a burden of shopping. Consult them for anything you wish to know.

Manton & Sons Limited

Bourke Street, Central, Melbourne

GOODS FOR

MEN

AND

BOYS

A

SPECIALTY

We believe the appearance and comfort of the males is as important as the proper bedecking of the ladies. That is why experienced shoppers come to us to fill masculine apparel requirements.

BALL & WELCH LTD

Flinders St., Melbourne, Victoria, Aust.

also at Castlemaine

Beautifully Tailored Suits

Fine, supple, durable wools, faultlessly tailored. We're famous for our tailored dresses and coats, too.

THE Mutual STORE

256 Flinders St. C 1

MELBOURNE, AUST.

for better

FURNITURE,

CARPETS,

LINOLEUM,

MANCHESTER

100-116 Bourke St., Melbourne

RICHMOND, NORTHCOLE,

FITZROY, BRUNSWICK,

MOONEE PONDS, PRAHRAN,

SOUTH MELB., AUS.

Lowest for CASH, LAY-BY

TERMS, EXCHANGE

Press of Sweden Still Relatively Free

Back in the United States after an intensive study of conditions in Sweden, Mr. Moe writes of one of the few remaining democracies in Europe. The following article is the sixth of a series.

By M. Lorimer Moe

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It is probably more than ever true today that the degree of independence enjoyed by a nation can be measured by the freedom permitted its press.

The Swedish Foreign Office exercises an unofficial censorship over written matter destined for abroad, and a self-imposed discretionary censorship exists in most editorial offices. But in most particulars the restrictions on Swedish press freedom still are markedly less than those in its totalitarian neighbors. Democratic Sweden, despite its strong pro-British sympathies, remains neutral. It is to guard this neutrality that the Foreign Office studies all out-bound dispatches. If such study discloses a statement by a responsible official which is deemed an affront to a friendly nation, the writer is summoned and asked either to delete the offensive matter or re-word it so as to relieve the Government of possible embarrassment.

Except where the dispatch flagrantly compromises the Government's policy the writer rarely meets with a dogmatic: "This cannot be sent." He is given an opportunity to argue his case and he sometimes wins. Discussions of purely domestic subjects, even though severely critical of the Government, are not touched by the censor.

Gothenburg Radio Used

Most lanes of communication between Sweden and the outside world pass through Germany, and thus are subject to German censorship, but the Gothenburg Radio is available and generally used for material to which the Nazis might object. Correspondents accustomed to telephoning Bern frequently encounter service shut off in Berlin. Except on such occasions telephonic messages generally reach Bern intact, although obviously overheard in Germany. Airmailed stories to America via Lisbon are rarely opened by the Nazis, but often by the British. All communications to Norway are strictly German controlled. Telephone conversations are limited purely to business. Only harmless or propaganda press messages are permitted from Norway and they must go by way of Berlin.

Other restrictions placed on foreign newspapermen are aimed adversely against the possibility that some of them might be wolves in sheep's clothing. Thus certain vital defense areas are forbidden territory for the foreigner. Transit by train through other districts is denied to the foreigner except by night. Picture taking from trains in the neighborhood of defense establishments is strictly forbidden except by special permission.

The reason for such precautions, if it is not self-evident, is illustrated by a naive performance enacted several times daily in the press room maintained by the Swedish Foreign Office at the Grand Hotel in Stockholm. At the appointed hours for shortwave news broadcasts from London anywhere from a pair to a half dozen German "newspapermen" or women will turn up at the press room radio receiver, notebooks in hand. Each of these newspaperfolk takes down the broadcast verbatim and the British news is then transmitted by each of them via telephone or telegraph, to Germany.

Sweden Not Deceived

Even though it is forbidden in Germany to listen to foreign radio programs, no one in Sweden is quite innocent enough to believe that the Nazi regime would support a half dozen more reporters in Stockholm merely to listen in on British newscasts.

Needless to say, the Swedish Foreign Office and police are not deceived by this little comedy. On the other hand, it becomes quite obvious that certain restrictions must be placed on all genuine foreign press representatives, as well as the counterfeits, so that the activities of the latter can be kept under constant scrutiny.

It is interesting to note that the foreign press corps in Stockholm currently consists almost entirely of refugees or semi-refugees. There are many Frenchmen who were busy reporting developments in Scandinavia when blocked by French capitulation to the Nazis from returning home. Many of these represent English newspapers. One, a very competent man, is correspondent for a leading American daily. A Pole writes dispatches in French for a Japanese news agency. There are also many former Austrians and Czechs, some with jobs, most without.

In the category of semi-refugees are the British newspapermen, for, while they are employed, it is prob-

able that many of them would be elsewhere if the difficulties involved in departure were not so great. Unless the situation has changed in the last three weeks, there is not a single American newspaperman or woman in Sweden. When the writer arrived there this Spring there had not been an American correspondent in Stockholm since last Summer.

The so-called discretionary censorship as applied to the Swedish newspapers is evidenced principally in the softened tone of editorials concerning the belligerent powers. It has not had great effect on the treatment of news matter although the disposition of editors to "play up" the dispatches of one or other of the chief belligerents often results in protests to the Foreign Office by diplomatic representatives of the country which feels it has been slighted.

Tabloid Technique

Use of a device often employed by tabloid editors in America has assisted the Swedish editor more than once in conveying his true attitude toward any subject that happens to be in the news at the moment.

The American tabloid occasionally flaunts in boldest type the name of a public figure followed by a choice one or two-word excerpt from a statement he has uttered. The day following announcement of the Rudolf Hess flight from Germany, Swedish newspapers received the official German explanation of Hess's insanity. The opportunity was too tempting for one Stockholm editor. He issued a bulletin with the following banner in what was probably his largest and boldest type: "Berlin—Insane."

Publicity given the Hess affair served better than any other incident during the writer's stay in Sweden to illustrate the great difference between the Swedish press in general and the one pro-Nazi daily of any importance. Of course it was a sensational story and was treated as such by the Swedish press generally. Most papers gave about equal space to the English and German dispatches. They were generally skeptical of the German official explanation of Herr Hess's flight to Scotland, and carried many columns of speculative material as did the American newspapers.

The important exception was the afternoon newspaper "Aftonbladet," published in Stockholm by Torsten Kreuger. Morning newspapers had "broken" the Hess story but the German explanation was first available for evening editions. Aftonbladet featured a lead from its Berlin correspondent which began: "The tragic fate of Rudolf Hess..."

A clever Swedish journalist who is an expert linguist recently analyzed a number of Aftonbladet's pro-Nazi editorials and proved, by their sentence structure, that they had been claimed from German originals. He drew the inference that they had been written in Berlin. Whether or not he was correct, it is a fact that Swedes generally are so convinced that the paper is a Nazi propaganda agency that it is generally called "Abendblatt," German equivalent of the Swedish name. Strangely enough it has the greatest circulation of any newspaper in Sweden. As with many comparable organs in the United States, the reason is quite obvious. In the first place, it is Sweden's only tabloid daily. It appears on newsstands at just the right hour for homebound workers emerging from factories and offices. It is liberally supplied with pictures, comics and sports news, and is of convenient size for reading on bus or trolley car. Its readers rarely turn to the editorial page.

People Want Free Press

Mr. Kreuger's free Stockholm paper, "Stockholms Tidningen," is less outspokenly pro-Nazi, partly it is said, because for business reasons Mr. Kreuger does not wish to offend the paper's established clientele, but principally because of the insurgence of its editorial staff. Swedish writers the newspaper wishes to employ simply will not follow the Nazi line.

That the Swedish people will insist on a free press as long as they are able to assert their independence is best illustrated by their hero-worship of Dr. Torngy Segerstedt, Editor-in-Chief of the Gothenburg "Handels Tidningen" (Business Times), long one of the Nation's most influential newspapers. Dr. Segerstedt vigorously opposes Nazism and proposes to continue attacking it as long as he is able to wield a pen. He is a Doctor of Theology and was a Professor at Lund University before he entered journalism 25 years ago.

His editorials have caused the Swedish Foreign Office considerable embarrassment. On several occasions the Germans have demanded that an edition containing an especially violent attack be banned. Sometimes the authorities have acquiesced in these demands, but not until the edition in question has been widely circulated.

Such a ban invariably has the effect of building a tremendous market for the offending article. "Have you seen Segerstedt's latest?" is a common query in Sweden.

It is not only the Germans, however, who watch the Swedish press. British authorities, too, have asked for the suppression of Swedish publications containing anti-British sentiments. Generally these have been aimed at out-and-out Nazi propaganda organs such as "The National Socialist" and "Sweden Free," periodical publications. Together, the Germans and British have succeeded in obtaining a ban on about 80 editions of various Swedish publications. But, to this writer's knowledge no newspaper or periodical has been permanently suppressed because of its editorial views.

Victories Usually Won by Best Strategy

Memory of Arizona trip cited in judging who will win war despite arms preponderance.

By Mallory Browne
European Editorial Manager of
The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 21.—Sitting here in my office in London, peering through antiblast gauze netting glued onto the recently replaced windows as workmen are still removing debris from the bombed building opposite, my thoughts suddenly turned to the Arizona desert.

I had been pondering some of the puzzles of this war. Why have the Nazis made no serious attempts to oppose Britain's entry into Syria? What, above all, is the meaning of the deluge of rumors that Germany is about to attack Russia?

Thinking of these things, of the lull in air activity here, and the faint or fact of Reichsführer Hitler's massed military formations apparently pointed at Joseph Stalin, I remembered the words of a cowboy whom we met out in the Arizona desert during our holiday in America last winter.

Simple, Clear, and Kindly

He was "the real thing," a genuine old-timer, simple and straightforward, and clear and kindly, and at the same time hard and sharp as the American desert itself. He had known the West well in the days when it was still the Wild West.

When we had become friends and talked freely about things I finally asked him what he thought about the war and who in his opinion was going to win it. He didn't answer right away but thought for a while, looking out at the great giant cacti-like sentinels standing guard over the peace of the desert, and beyond them at the hills that rose up from the horizon on every side. Then in his slow and colorful cowboy speech he said in effect this:

"I've seen a lot of fights in my time. Back in the old days I watched many of the most famous two-gun men shoot it out. And the thing that always impressed me was this:

Best Strategist Won

"The man who won was very seldom the biggest or the strongest or the toughest, or the man who had the best guns, or even the one who was quickest on the draw.

"Nearly always it was the man who had some trick or other, some feint to fool the other fellow and put him off his guard for just a fraction of a second. And in that fraction of a second he got his shots in first.

"All the old-timers who lived to fight more than once had their tricks—like suddenly kicking over a chair, or opening the table drawer, or whipping a handkerchief out of their pocket or something.

"And what I noticed was how it nearly always worked—but in the end of course the others got on to it, and that was the end of that bad man."

Such, roughly, was the comment of my cowboy friend on the outcome of the war.

Applicable to Situation

As I sat thinking over the course of the war in recent weeks I found myself agreeing with the cowboy's view of the conflict. Had never been more applicable than it is at this moment.

It may be, of course, that the Nazis really intended to attack the Soviets. It may be that they still intend to launch a counter-attack on the British and Free French in Syria after the latter have extended their lines still farther.

It may be that the Germans intend to carry out what seems the obvious thing and complete their campaign in the Middle East by a drive against Suez from Libya on the one hand, and either by a direct air attack from Crete or by eventual attack in Asia Minor through Turkey or Syria, or both, accompanied or preceded by an air attack on Cyprus.

But somehow, it all seems a bit too well publicized, especially the preparations for an alleged attack on Russia.

Gigantic Feint Perhaps

Thinking of that Arizona cowboy's comment, I couldn't help wondering whether the Germans aren't in process of carrying out a gigantic feint designed to lull the British into a false sense of security and put them off their guard.

Thinking of that Arizona cowboy's comment, I couldn't help wondering whether the Germans aren't in process of carrying out a gigantic feint designed to lull the British into a false sense of security and put them off their guard.

Barley for Bread, Not Liquor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH.—Criticism of the British Government's "tenderness" toward liquor interests has been expressed forcibly by Scottish Churches. The Temperance Committee of the Church of Scotland at its General Assembly, the United Free Church, and the Assembly of the Congregational Union of Scotland at its annual meeting in Glasgow, all lodged protests. Many speakers demanded that the great supplies of sugar and barley at present allocated to brewers should

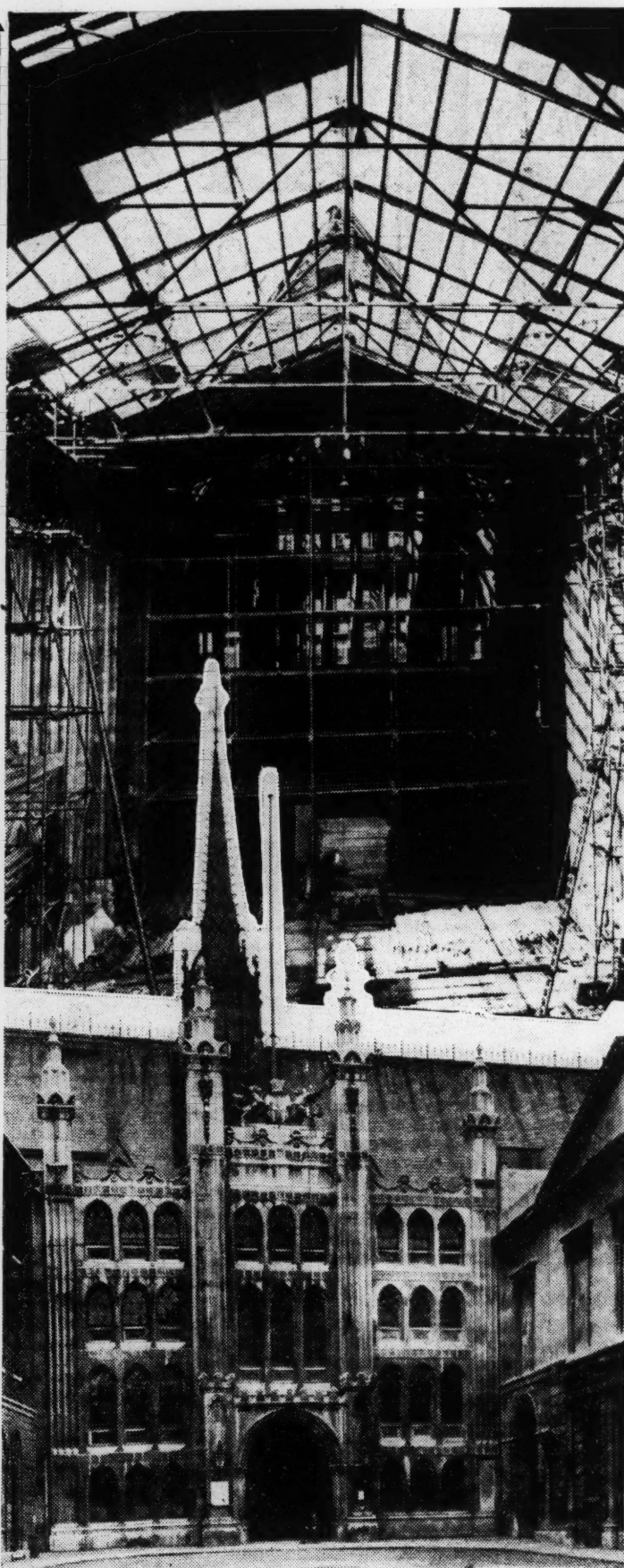
London Police Doff Helmets in Daytime

By the Associated Press

LONDON, June 21

Confident that the RAF has beaten the German day raider, most London policemen will discard steel helmets by day and don again the old-style peacetime high-topped variety.

The order allowing return of the old helmets for metropolitan police, special constables, and war reserves stipulated that steel helmets must be worn at night.



London, the Indomitable

The roof of the bombed Guildhall shown under repairs in the upper picture. A waterproof covering is being put up by workmen. Other roofs are being treated in the same manner. Below—The Guildhall.

guard for just the moment that Reichsführer Hitler needs to turn and strike suddenly in the west.

One way of looking at it, of course, is that it is all speculation anyway and that the newspaper correspondent's business is not to indulge in speculation. This is certainly true.

But at the same time it is of vital importance, not only for the British, but for the United States public as well, to be on guard against any Nazi tricks designed to lull them into apathy or delay, into thinking that there is plenty of time to prepare for an attack in the west or plenty of time to get production under way next autumn rather than now.

Views of Expert Officer

Furthermore, there are times when speculation ceases to be mere idle prediction and becomes news. A clear case of this sort, I think, was the speech made by the Conservative Member of Parliament for Chelmsford, Lieut. Col. J. R. Macnamara, during a recent debate in the House of Commons on the battle of Crete.

As I listened to the really remarkable speech by this young officer—his well under 40—somehow it struck me that here was a sort of British counterpart of my Arizona cowboy.

Despite his youth, Colonel Macnamara has had considerable military experience, mainly in India, has commanded two famous regiments, the London Irish Rifles, and has traveled extensively.

After drawing conclusions from the fall of Crete, namely, that the Navy cannot operate effectively in waters near enemy land bases, that air-borne troops can quite well land anywhere if they can land in Crete, and, what is more, they can be reinforced, and that they can come overnight—Colonel Macnamara took the view that Herr Hitler, rather than face up to bombing of Germany next winter with ever-increasing force by the RAF, will attempt to invade Britain soon.

Invasion Course Outlined

He then outlined as follows the course which he felt this invasion would take:

"First of all, there will be a circling movement through Spain to Africa and then northward to Greenland and Iceland, to the Faroes the Hebrides, and so on, all islands and all very much a part and parcel of this country's defense, with air-borne troops, and to various other places in the food web."

"Next, I am pretty certain in my own mind, they will go for Southern Ireland. Is Eire properly defended? Have we ample troops now in Ulster with ample armored support ready to go in and take over, the very first hour that German troops start landing?"

"Are Ulster, Wales, Cornwall, and the Scilly Islands studded with airmen prepared to give necessary support to the Irish north or south against any invasion, and are these airmen themselves protected? Are they underground?"

Attack on All Airdromes

"After having attacked Eire, the invaders will come direct to this country. They will come, in my opinion, first of all like this: They will strike a tremendous blow

Gigantic feint may be in making as Germans face Russians in a clouded movement.

simultaneously at every single airdrome they can in this country. On some airdromes they will use bombs, on some they will use paratroops and glider troops, and others they will just neutralize by throwing down blister gases.

"After the airdromes have been attacked, and as I say probably simultaneously attacked all over the country, next in the invasion will come the landing of air-borne troops."

"I suggest that something like 60,000 German troops could be landed in one sortie alone. We have got to be prepared for a very big landing of air-borne troops inland, all coming at once."

"I suggest that these will probably be landed with a view of capturing London. They will be landed in Kent, Sussex, Essex, and all round London with that aim."

"One wants to feel that we have become not only island defense-minded, with our Navy, our coastal defenses and our air forces over the sea, but that we have also become inland defense-minded, not only from the viewpoint of airdromes but from every point of view—from the viewpoint of defending every headquarters, every gun there may be in the field, and so on."

Scant Notice in Press

These are but a few extracts of the keen searching inquiry into Britain's readiness to meet a sudden all-out attack in the west which might be launched at any moment, if, as several expert observers here feel, Herr Hitler's threat to Russia proves to be only a feint.

Overshadowed as it was by Prime Minister Winston Churchill's own speech in the House, Colonel Macnamara's warning words went almost unreported in the press.

Quite possibly, of course, his "speculations" are all wrong. Maybe his warnings are unnecessary. But remembering the words of that old-time cowboy out in Arizona, I felt that perhaps it was just as well if Americans knew what some persons over here believe to be the fact which the West must watch behind Herr Hitler's massive feint in the East.

Washington State Ready to Set Up Perpetual Forest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA, Wash.—The State of Washington, acting through Jack Taylor, State Land Commissioner, has entered into an arrangement with the J. Neil Lumber Company of Klickitat County, whereby the State's first "perpetual forest" will be established.

The operations will involve about 50,000 acres of fine timber belonging to the State of Washington, and, in addition to this, various large tracts belonging to the United States, to the Klickitat Indians, and to private individuals. Most of the timber in question is ponderosa or Jeffrey pine.

These tracts combined form a fairly compact tract, which can be with advantage worked by lumbering crews.

Stable in a world of rising prices!

"SUPATEX" SUITS TO MEASURE!

A Supatex Suit to measure at the same price as you paid last year, but with this difference... £7/7/- is even greater value now than it was then! Materials and production cost more, but a Supatex suit, tailored to measure, is still priced from as low as £7/7/-

DAVID JONES'

THREE MODERN STORES, SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA

"The Senior Store"

You Buy Quality Goods

Famous Low Prices

at

at

at

at

at

at

at

at

at

at

Sightless Play Useful Part In Britain's War Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON.—Sightless people here are making a most useful contribution to Britain's war effort.

More than 50 workshops staffed by blind craftsmen and crafts-women are producing to capacity while many more workers are turning out a full quota in their own homes.

Though they're making similar goods to those of prewar days, enthusiasm of these workers has resulted in a big speed-up of production. Output includes, among other things, mattresses, ships' fenders, waste-paper baskets, wicker goods, and knitted garments. Sightless round-machine knitters click their needles at lightning speed to make woollen garments for the Forces. Most of the other wares go either to workers in Government services, or for use of the soldiers, sailors, and airmen.

"We have recently accepted contracts for 44,000 pairs of stockings," an official of one of these workshops told a reporter. Many men blinded in the World War have taken up work as air-raid wardens, as fire watchers, and as telephone operators in the A. R. P. services. A few have even taken positions on farms.

The St. Dunstan's training center for the blind specializes in instruction in camouflage knitting—the netting put over guns and tanks to make them invisible from the air. Rug-making, joinery, and other crafts are also taught by veterans of the World War.

Sightless people are often enthusiastic gardeners. In many parts of the country they are busy in the Dig-for-Victory campaign. In this work they are helped by the British Garden Club for the Blind.

When the war broke out in September, 1939, the Club issued a special appeal to its members to grow more vegetables for home needs. The response was spontaneous and wholehearted. The Club has won many prizes at the Chelsea Horticultural Show in 1939, one of its members winning the Challenge Cup for vegetables.

The Club helps by supplying seeds, plants, garden tools, and even gardening sheds, in necessary cases.

Many sightless people have been evacuated from London and other large towns to safer areas, but the

Garden Club keeps in touch with them and arranges for them to have gardens and allotments.

"They make a fresh start cheerfully," says Mr. Gerald Hewitt, Founder and Chairman of the Club since its inception in 1932. "Even those who have been bombed out of their homes, and have had to leave their gardens into which they have put so much work, are still smiling and saying they can take it."

The work of the Club is carried on through subscriptions, some of which come from friends in the United States.

Mrs. Winant Hails War Work Efforts Of British Women

LONDON (AP)—Mrs. John G. Winant, wife of the United States Ambassador, has complimented British women for making themselves new opportunities in war work in fields never entered by women previously.

Addressing the Forum Club, Mrs. Winant declared that the roles taken by women in air-raid precaution work, fire-watching and in the auxiliary services of the Army, Navy, and RAF have advanced beyond the novelty stage to become ceaseless hard work and an invaluable and essential part of the Nation's war effort.

Mrs. Winant said that she merely wanted to bring to British women the reaction of one American woman to the situation of women under air raids.

"This is one of those crises in the world's history and this is the place which is the heart and soul of a great struggle for human freedom and I am very proud of the privilege of being among you here and now," she said.

BERGER'S PREPARED PAINTS

White Lead, Enamels and Varnishes

Look Better and Last Longer

They "Keep on Keeping On" and give excellent service "Everywhere Under the Sun"

Adelaide Warehouse, 88/90 Currie St.

Do Not Discard BROKEN ARTICLES

Nock & Kirby's experts will repair all types of metal, or wooden articles at a very moderate cost. Phone M-2407 for further particulars of our unrivaled REPAIR SERVICE.

NOCK & KIRBY'S

417-421, also 188-194a George Street SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA

S. A. SCOTT

Watchmaker and Jeweller

566 GEORGE STREET

2 Doors from Bathurst Street

WRISTLET WATCHES

Diamonds and Jewellery

Repairs a Speciality

MA. 5329 EST. 1888

—SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA

HORDERN BROTHERS

A Leading Department Store

Where Quality and Low Prices Combine

Pitt and George Streets

GOURLAY BROS. PTY. LTD.

Furniture Warehousemen, Removalists and Storage Specialists

Estimates Given for Furnishing Cottage or Mansion

Miller Street NORTH SYDNEY, N. S. W.

A. E. RICHARDS FOR PRINTING ETC.

To Christian Science churches—we can supply your printing requirements promptly.

Quality and Service—THE BEST

17A PITT ST., SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA. (Telephone B4661)

BIRK'S

DRAPES • FURNISHES • FASHIONS • FABRICS • PICCADILLY RESTAURANT • AND BEAUTY SALON

Finneys

THE SHOPPING HEADQUARTERS of BRISBANE'S KEENEST BUYERS

For all personal and household requirements

FINNEYS

Queensland's Great Departmental Store

Queen and Adelaide Sts., Brisbane QUEENSLAND, AUSTRALIA

The Week in Focus: Roosevelt Accuses Reich of 'Piracy' in Robin Moor Sinking

Axis-U. S. Consulates Closed; Nazis Sign Turks; Soviet Test

By Roland Hall Sharp
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Relations between the United States and the Nazi-Fascist Axis worsened rapidly this week, while the Reich moved some of its last and most powerful pawns in an effort to checkmate America.

President Roosevelt, in a special message to Congress, accused Nazi Germany of being an outlaw Nation for sinking the American freighter Robin Moor.

"We are not yielding and we do not propose to yield," was the President's answer to broader implications of the Moor sinking, which he saw as a Nazi bid for control of the seas and world conquest.

In the wake of the Robin Moor sinking by a German submarine, Washington took the initiative against Nazi espionage and subversive activities by closing all German Consulates and travel agencies in the United States. Italians were not included, although action against them was reported pending.

Berlin and Rome retaliated by ordering American consular staffs—and in the case of Berlin, all American Express offices—to suspend operations by July 15.

America also moved first by freezing Axis assets, both German and Italian, in the United States. Included were all Axis-occupied or dominated countries not already under a financial ban. But Japan was not named. Special negotiations are sought by Russia, Sweden, Switzerland, Portugal and Spain, named in the freezing order but not acknowledging full Axis domination.

Berlin and Rome replied in kind. Axis assets frozen in the United States are estimated at from \$300,000,000 to \$500,000,000.

American assets frozen in the two main Axis countries are estimated as: Germany—\$427,500,000, divided into \$228,000,000 of direct investments, \$160,000,000 in bonds, and \$39,500,000 in short-term assets or cash. Italy—\$142,000,000, divided into \$70,000,000 of direct investments, \$70,000,000 in bonds, and \$2,000,000 in cash.

Berlin, seeing America not only aroused but moving rapidly against the Axis, appeared to be seeking a counterweight on the Eurasian Continent.

Signature of a "friendship treaty" with Turkey, and the massing of Nazi troops along Russia's borders, were seen as German pressures toward economic domination of the east Eurasian interior. Wheat and oil from the Ukraine and Trans-Caucasus and a bomb-proof war industry to match that of the United States, are major possible objectives.

Battle of the Consuls

The United States at Havana last July took the lead in measures designed to curb Fifth Columns, but not until this week were the hotbeds of Nazi subversive activity closed.

Argentina, quick to follow the North American lead, voted 95 to 1 in the Chamber of Deputies for a sweeping investigation of Nazi activities.

Brazil, evidently impressed anew with the vastness of North America's prospects on the world stage, decreed that only the United States shall have access to strategic materials, including manganese, rubber, and industrial diamonds. Germany, Italy, and Japan are excluded. Industrial diamonds had been reported going to Italy and Germany by air.

National support of the American action affirms that German consulates in all countries have been notorious for their mis-

use as centers of subversive activity. The Nazi system is accused of exceeding all contemporary conceptions of espionage and sabotage by its scope and boldness. Nazi technique openly relies on breaking up from within any nation in possession of desired resources or of a position strategically important to Nazi military aims.

Britain's successful resistance to the Nazi military machine is attributed largely to the prompt jailing of subversive elements when war began.

Ending of consular representation leaves only one diplomatic step remaining for complete severance of relations. That step would be the mutual closing of Embassies. No American Ambassador has been in Berlin since Hugh R. Wilson was called home in the fall of 1938 in silent protest against the Nazi pogroms. No German Ambassador has been in Washington since Dr.



—Sweiger, San Francisco Chronicle



—Carlisle, Des Moines Register



—Bishop, St. Louis Star-Times

Hans Dieckhoff was recalled soon afterwards.

Chargé d'affaires remain in

both capitals to fulfill the obligations of a tenuous diplomatic representation.

Robin Moor: Showdown?

The final 35 survivors from the Robin Moor reached Cape Town after rescue from floating 13 days under tropical heat and in night-tossed small boats. A passing British ship warily approached to rescue them. The British commander at first suspected a Nazi trick, but gladly received the Americans and their few non-American companions into his ship.

At Cape Town their rescue first became known to an America that had clung to hope without any visible evidence that they could have survived. Actually, they drifted six days less than the first 11 who were picked up by a Brazilian ship, and reached Pernambuco last week.

By couching his Robin Moor

protest in a Message to Congress, President Roosevelt was able to use stronger language than in an ordinary diplomatic note to Berlin. A note is to be sent, with full particulars and specific claims for compensation.

No indication was given as to action the United States will take to carry out Mr. Roosevelt's statement, "we will not yield." Since American ships are to go on sailing the seven seas outside of war zones prescribed under the Neutrality Act, presumably the U. S. Navy will convey them, and shoot if the yare attacked. This shooting would come under the head of protection against piracy, not an act of war, in the President's interpretation.

Union of Free Peoples

Democratic leaders from 16 countries formed in Washington this week the International Union of Free Peoples, dedicated to the restoration of world democracy.

This new civic organization followed closely on the meeting in London of political representatives of all the Allies—Britain, Northern Ireland, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Af-

rica, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Yugoslavia, and the Free French.

Prime Minister Winston Churchill at that meeting stated a goal now set before the new Washington organization: to press forward without flinching to the defeat of anti-democratic forces, and then to rebuild a world of freemen purified and

chastened by the ordeal through which they are passing.

Nazi-Turkish Pact

Ever since the fall of Greece and the establishment of Nazi air power on islands commanding approaches to the Bosphorus and Dardanelles, as well as on Crete, Turkey has been exposed to German dictation. This week the Wilhelmstrasse capitalized on its position, but did so with moderation.

The "friendship treaty" leads off with a disclaimer that it is "without prejudice to mutual obligations of the two lands." On Turkey's side, this refers to the still operative alliance with Britain, an alliance that never has come into practical effect as Turkey held aloof from successive waves of warfare in the eastern Mediterranean.

Franz von Papen, German ambassador to Turkey and negotiator of this treaty after months of ups and downs in his dealings with Ankara, couched in two articles his main objectives. They are:

1. Mutual respect for "the integrity and inviolability of their state territories," and a pledge not to attack each other directly or indirectly.

2. Future consultation "on all questions touching their common interests."

Cloaked beneath these inno-

cent-appearing clauses observers of events in the Near East and in Central Europe saw a sword of double-edged Nazi diplomacy.

One edge cut toward Soviet Russia. Turkey has been a sphere of Russian influence. Now the Reich calls the turn, with possible military and economic consequences as yet only surmised from a welter of conflicting rumors.

The other edge cuts toward Britain in the Near East. The Reich in effect has driven a diplomatic wedge into the Near East between Russia and Britain's Syrian campaign. But

Stalin's Appeasement Near End?

So diverse and conflicting were reports of Russian-German relations this week that the sage bystander might well reserve judgment except on the known motivations of the two imperialisms.

Dense clouds of secrecy hung over the Kremlin, where Nazi demands were supposedly being weighed. Berlin denied making any demands.

Most of the speculation arose from reported troop movements along the entire frontier from the Black Sea to the Arctic. Nazi divisions left Greece under Italian garrison and moved elsewhere. Finland, under German influence, called reserves up to 45 years of age.

Moscow talked of little but de-

Turkey disavows allowing Nazi troops or supplies to cross Turkish soil.

As heretofore, the Reich is seeking to divide and conquer by stages. Each country gradually subjugated becomes a stepping stone to the next. With Turkey signed into camp, only the British and their fragmentary Allies are meeting the Nazis on the field of battle.

Russia and the United States are the only other visible barriers to Nazi world domination, and Russia appears to be none too sure as Nazi pressure bears in all along the frontier.

fense, and warned being caught off guard. Soviet troops moved into defensive positions.

Even this much cannot be taken as factual, but if it is, what does it mean?

In the oblique and devious workings of present-day diplomacy, the whole thing might be a feint, another episode in the "war of nerves," a device to throw Britain off guard, or the first rumblings of an actual test of strength between Germany and Russia.

Known objectives of Moscow and Berlin throw some light on the confused scene. Those objectives conflict, and so seasoned observers have seen a clash coming. Both powers have tempo-

alized and seized available advantages through limited collaboration.

Early in the war, Russia gained in Poland and the Baltic as a result of German conquests. In Rumania, the Soviets had to be content with Bessarabia. Since then, in Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Greece, and Turkey, Russia has lost steadily to the expanding Reich in a sphere Moscow considers vital.

Herr Hitler in Mein Kampf makes no secret of designs on the oil-rich and wheat-rich Russian Ukraine.

Berlin therefore appears to be bearing down on a bloodless conquest over such portions of Russia as the Reich needs, especially in view of increasing American aid to Britain and the prospect of a long war. If necessary, the German Army is believed ready to fight. It is not otherwise heavily engaged at this time.

The Red Army is militarily considered no match for the Nazis.

So Joseph Stalin faces a hard choice. On his decision turn many questions affecting the war's outcome and its duration.

French vs. French

The campaign of British and Free French forces in Syria met unexpected resistance from the Vichy French defenders, who at one time cut deep behind the attacking forces and reached the border of Palestine.

Vichy appealed to the Free French to accept Axis domination and desert England. The invaders drew up reinforcements and laid siege to ancient Damascus after a warning ultimatum had been rejected.

In Libya, the British made a surprise sortie using new American-made tanks. They withdrew after claiming to have accomplished their objective of feeling out Axis positions. The Axis claimed a victory.

Over England, the defenders disclosed more details on their radio-locator which has played a large part in detecting Nazi planes. An appeal was broadcast for technicians to come by the thousands from the Empire and America to man the radio-locators.

East Indies Firm

Tokyo admitted failure to achieve economic advantages in the Netherlands East Indies that would have permitted Japanese to enter and control important industries.

Batavia emphatically rejected inclusion in Japan's proposed New Order in East Asia.

Stiff U. S. Follow-Up Seen To President's Moor Protest

WASHINGTON, June 21 (P)—A strong note demanding that Germany make full reparations for the sinking of the S. S. Robin Moor was expected today to be dispatched swiftly to Berlin following President Roosevelt's message to Congress branding the sinking "the act of an international outlaw."

It was considered a foregone conclusion that this Nation's official representations would include a direct warning against any further molestation of American shipping. The President withheld any indication of the means which would be used to make this forceful declaration effective. In this, he adhered to his established policy of keeping the Axis leaders guessing.

Speculation here centered on the possibility that the Navy might receive orders to police the waters sailed by American ships, giving them any protection necessary. Some thought the Atlantic Patrol might be instructed to take direct action against any German submarine encountered.

A Nazi spokesman in Berlin appeared bitter about the message, but for the present declined to comment directly. On the other hand, London newspapers expressed hearty approval of the communication. The Daily Express declared that "clearly this sort of undeclared war cannot go on without reaching a breach." The Daily Sketch called it a "solemn warning to Nazism as the beginning of the end of the gospel of international murder, robbery and trickery."

The London newspapers have been giving prominence to all recent developments between the Axis and America but the general trend has been to refrain from comment. This has been in line with a policy of scrupulously avoiding any appearance of an attempt to inflame United States public opinion.

Congressional comments on the message varied from Senator James F. Byrnes' (D) of South Carolina, "I heartily subscribe to the view of the President," to Representative Harold Knutson (R) of Min-

nesota's characterization of it as "a certain raiser for a declaration of war."

Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida, a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, expressed hope the message would "shock the Congress and the country into an awareness of how this Nazi monster is clutching closer and closer at our throats."

Representative Charles A. Eaton (R) of New Jersey, a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, saw the President's utterance as "a sound American message," though, "of course, it is one more step into a great tragedy."

Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming told reporters that although the President "pointed out what must be acknowledged as an act of war by Germany against this country and a disregard of our rights, he did not ask Congress to do anything."

Representative George H. Bender (R) of Ohio—"That message should have been directed to the German Reich, rather than Congress. He's putting a big head on a little nail."

Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana—"No one can defend German treatment of the survivors. It was cruel—but the President did not tell the American people that 70 per cent of the Robin Moor cargo was contraband of war—and as such was subject

to seizure or destruction by belligerents."

Senator Allan J. Ellender (D) of Louisiana—"It ought to show Mr. Hitler we will fight for freedom of the seas. However, I doubt the advisability of risking some of the lives of 130,000,000 people in order to protect those who take the risk of carrying contraband to nations at war."

Senator Joseph H. Ball (R) of Minnesota—"It repeated what we've all been thinking."

Senator Elbert D. Thomas (D) of Utah—"I'm in complete agreement with the message especially the last sentence." (Mr. Roosevelt's last sentence said: "We are not yielding and we do not propose to yield.")

Chairman Sol Bloom (D) of New York of the House Foreign Affairs Committee—"The message speaks for itself and is right to the point in every way."

Gayda: U. S. in 'Break'

ROME, June 21 (P)—Virginia Gayda, authoritative Fascist spokesman, declared today that Washington had "created a perfect break" between the United States and the Axis Powers, which meant "Continental Europe."

U. S. Visas Stopped

BERLIN, June 21 (P)—United States Consulates in Germany and German-occupied countries on instructions from Washington ceased today giving visas except in extraordinary cases specifically approved by Washington.

Washington Record

President: Issued an executive order "freezing" the holdings of Germany, Italy and other continental European nations in the United States.

Ordered all German consulates as well as three German agencies closed not later than July 10, and the German nationals thus affected will not be permitted to leave the United States until further notice.

Signed an executive order authorizing Government workers on cantonments, air field and fortifications in the Canal Zone and Alaska to work longer than eight hours a day.

Accepted from Oxford University a doctorate of Civil Law. Accepted resignation of Dr. Clarence A. Dykstra as Chairman of the National Defense Labor Mediation Board.

Sent Congress a message on the sinking of the Robin Moor, demanding full reparation from Germany and warning Germany that American shipping would be protected on the high seas.

Issued an executive order placing all petroleum products under rigid export control.

Senate: Passed the \$1,200,509,060 Labor Federal Security Appropriation bill.

Rejected an amendment for increasing relief appropriations. Approved the bill authorizing a \$250,000,000 network of defense highways.

Completed action on the bill authorizing \$50,000,000 for naval bases.

Approved a resolution authorizing an investigation of the party-prices structure.

Confirmed nomination of Luther Harn as bituminous coal counsel.

Approved legislation to grant the President practically un-

limited powers to regulate immigration and emigration.

House: Approved conference report on the State-Justice-Commerce appropriation bill.

Passed the bill authorizing lowering the load line for coastwise tankers.

Completed action on the bill allowing seizure of aircraft.

Passed the bill increasing the pensions of dependents of World War veterans.

Military Affairs Committee—Approved amendment of the Selective Service Act lowering draft age to 28, and amended the defense plant seizure legislation.

Ways and Means Committee—Announced its proposals on income and excess profits taxes.

Departments—Maritime Commission—Announced that six Danish freighters were placed on the Government's active service list, and that it had taken formal possession of the first of the 28 sabotaged Italian ships.

State—Ordered that further immigration visas be refused to refugees who might be pressed into Nazi service through threats of torture to close relatives at home.

Announced the establishment of "joint economic committees" to study closer economic collaboration between Canada and the United States.

Navy—Will no longer employ any civilian who is a member of a Nazi, Fascist or Communist organization; intensified its recruiting drive, and announced that naval air bases in Newfoundland will be commissioned in the next two to four weeks.

Justice—Will establish an alien property bureau to receive and study reports on transactions in alien property.

OPM—Announced plans for rationing rubber for civilian needs.

Sandburg Tells College Seniors Price of Preserving U. S. Liberty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—Carl Sandburg, poet and biographer, told the University of North Carolina graduating class that "hard work, self-denial, and effective opposition to the inroads of foreign propaganda will be necessary if America is to preserve its hard-won liberty."

While he did not mention Charles A. Lindbergh by name, he spoke of "a famous aviator who has quit flying and taken to talking. Thirteen years ago, his picture was hung on college walls, a symbol of youth ready to risk and adventure for the sake of great achievement."

"Now all of a sudden that same daring aviator has begun to talk the language of comfort and safety—first and of breakfast at home with mother."

"If the British Isles go down," Mr. Sandburg said to the class of more than 700, "we will have no notice after another served upon us, and shame after shame piled upon us unless we fight a bloody war for the right to be a free people."

Dr. Frank P. Graham, President of the University, told the seniors that "we of the staff of the university, I take it, have no hesitation to the call of our Board of Trustees in pledging our allegiance to the Constitution of the United States and its historic Bill of Rights under which stand the freedom of the individual, the freedom of the university and the freedom of America."

Sterchi's

Shop Here and Save on Furnishings of the Better Kind.

20 W. Adams St., Jacksonville, Fla.
Also St. Augustine, Fla.

Canadian Victory Tops First Goal

OTTAWA, June 21 (P)—Canada's 1941 victory loan subscriptions have passed the initial objective of \$600,000,000, national loan headquarters announced yesterday, and Canadians were urged to add more millions before the close of the drive today.

"This is a mechanized war," said the Executive Chairman, George W. Spinner, "and machines cost money."

The total reported subscriptions to noon yesterday: \$631,096,100.

MIAMI, FLORIDA

Burdine's

Creators of Sunshine Fashions

America's Smartest Resort Wear

THE ONLY PILLOW STERILIZING MACHINE IN THE SOUTH

ZORIC DRY CLEANING

SOUTHERN LAUNDRY INCORPORATED

555 S. W. 8th St. Tel. 2-8423

Complete Laundry Service MIAMI, FLORIDA

THE SUMMERSUIT

That Really Holds Its Press!

DIXIE WEAVES

tailored by HART SCHAFFNER & MARX

COAT AND TROUSERS 25.00

LEVY'S

Adams at Hogan JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

New York Laundry

Family Washing ZORIC Dry Cleaning MIRZA Rug Cleaning

Certified Dry Cold FUR Storage

400 E. Forsyth St. Tel. 5-6115 JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

SETZLER'S STORE

GROCERIES, MEATS, FISH and POULTRY

"The Best of Everything to Eat"

TEN STORES—ONE NEAR YOU

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

ATLANTA, GA.
Readers of The Christian Science Monitor
We Appreciate Your Yellow Slips

A&P
FOOD STORES

ATLANTA, GA.
Piedmont Laundry
Quality Work

Telephone
WALNUT 7651
and our courteous representative will call
Laundry Dry Cleaning
Rug Cleaning Draperies

ATLANTA, GA.
DAVISON'S

Advance Sale of Blankets and Comforts

BUY NOW—

PAY IN NOVEMBER

Including famous North Star Virgin Wool Blankets, \$9.98 verified Value \$13.95

DAVISON-PAXON CO.

If the Article or Service you are seeking is not in this issue call

Hemlock 0436

Hours 8 to 11 a. m. daily except Sunday

The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau

ATLANTA, GA.

Stores in Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina, and Florida

Where Satisfaction Is a Certainty

ROGERS

QUALITY FOOD SHOPS

ATLANTA, GA.

DID YOU KNOW...

That Rich's telephone shopping service brings this great store as near as your telephone? So if you want anything from a paper of pins to a refrigerator, pick up your phone and call WA 4636 . . . our telephone shoppers will do the rest.

RICH'S

RAIN and SHINE for more than 10 YEARS the makers of

COLONIAL BREAD have advertised in

The Christian Science Monitor . . . and we thank Monitor readers for their loyalty and patronage.

Colonial

Good Bread

ATLANTA, GA.

ATLANTA, GA.

Boston Shares American Pride In Liberation of the Workers

"Boston: Crucible of Freedom"
Last of six articles

By R. H. Markham

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Most of the Boston men above school age work and so do many of the women. A few of these workers have their own establishments, but the vast majority are employed by others. The homes, dining tables, wardrobes, schooling, and spiritual attitudes of this wage-earning multitude provide the proof of whether Boston is a good city or not.

Some of Boston's toilers are decidedly destitute and wretched. They have not found a way to perform their share of service nor to attain their share of happiness and security. Most, however, are rising step by step to higher standards of living. Many of Boston's gainfully employed are doing very well. An illustration of this is Mr. and Mrs. George Low and their small son Malcolm. George gets a salary of about \$60 a week.

He is engaged in a branch of what may be called the food industry, which is a rather typical Boston enterprise. This city differs from Detroit, Akron, and some other great industrial centers in that its products are varied and its firms are not gigantic. Boston makes many different kinds of things. The daily life of most people is rather largely taken up with what they shall eat and where with they shall be clothed. To those cares are added the need of shelter, furniture, vehicles, adornments, and cleanliness. Most of the adult male people of Boston are "gainfully employed" in supplying these wants.

Streams of Workers

I see streams of them flowing through Boston streets almost every morning—in cars, streetcars, buses, trains, or on foot—and I often ask myself what is this one and that one going to do? They are all in a hurry. I picture to myself how they resent their noisy alarm clocks, hurried about to dispose of meager breakfasts, hastily bid family members good-by, then plunged into the surging flood sweeping toward Boston's workshops. And watching them I sometimes say, "Well, this one is a banker, that one a foreman in a tool mill, that sprightly girl a clerk

in a store, that robust youth a barber, that studious father a meat packer." I feel deeply grateful to them for doing so many things to make life pleasant for me.

One little drop in that flowing tide of Boston's "gainfully employed" is George Low. Sometimes he travels in his own automobile—the third he has owned—sometimes in the train. He comes in clear from Medford. And he tries to get in by 7:30, for he's a manager. His alarm clock goes off early.

Food and Apparel

He is engaged in making things to eat, which may be considered the third most important occupation of Bostonians. The second most important is preparing things to wear.

After all, we still seem to be quite like our primitive forebears. To the honor of Boston, it may be said that its first occupation is preparing things to read.

George Low concerns himself mainly with sweet and fragrant edibles. His job seems almost as good as working in a soda fountain or for Dorothy Muriel. He is production manager for the H. A. Johnson Company at 221 State Street, which makes "food products for bakers, confectioners, hotels, and institutions." In other words, his job is to make Boston's frostings, fillings, and favors.

Mr. Low's parents came from Scotland. The father was a cabinet maker and first found employment here in making the wheels of roller skates for a Boston department store. After 34 years he is still working for that firm, now as an accountant or receiving clerk.

Both of his sons finished high school, and upon graduation George set out to find a job. That was 15 years ago, but what he did sounds as though it were 300 years ago. He apprenticed himself out to learn the trade of "pattern making," hoping to become a skilled mechanic. In earliest Colonial days, Boston boys did that, but they had to promise to serve until they were of age; they were not paid and were sometimes beaten, as young Benjamin Franklin experienced on his own back. George Low's term of apprenticeship proved short; it lasted just three months.

Then he left off molding iron and set out to mold frostings or the stuff for frostings. Lured to H. A. Johnson's by the recommendations of a young friend and perhaps by the aroma which comes from the plant, he began working as an office boy for \$12 a week. He spent two years running errands, mailing letters, and performing a dozen other very humble tasks. The establishment proved to be as much of a school for him as a workshop. He got an education, along with his wages.

In time he was given a chance to go onto a telephone order desk. Then they took him into the accounting department. After that he moved up into the jelly-making division. He did so well there, that he was sent up to Maine to manage seasonal canning factories. Five years ago he was made production manager or superintendent of the plant in Boston.

Went to Night School

Whenever young Low moved up a step, he went to night school and took special courses that he might be better prepared for his new tasks. He studied chemistry at Teachers' College and Foreman Training at M. I. T.

But he didn't spend all his time in working and studying. He took vacations, traveled about, became acquainted with an American girl of Scottish-Finnish descent, and married her, as soon as she graduated from the State Teachers' College at Salem. Mrs. Low is called Wilhelmina. Mrs. Low's Finnish grandfather was a quarryman, her Scottish grandfather an upholsterer.

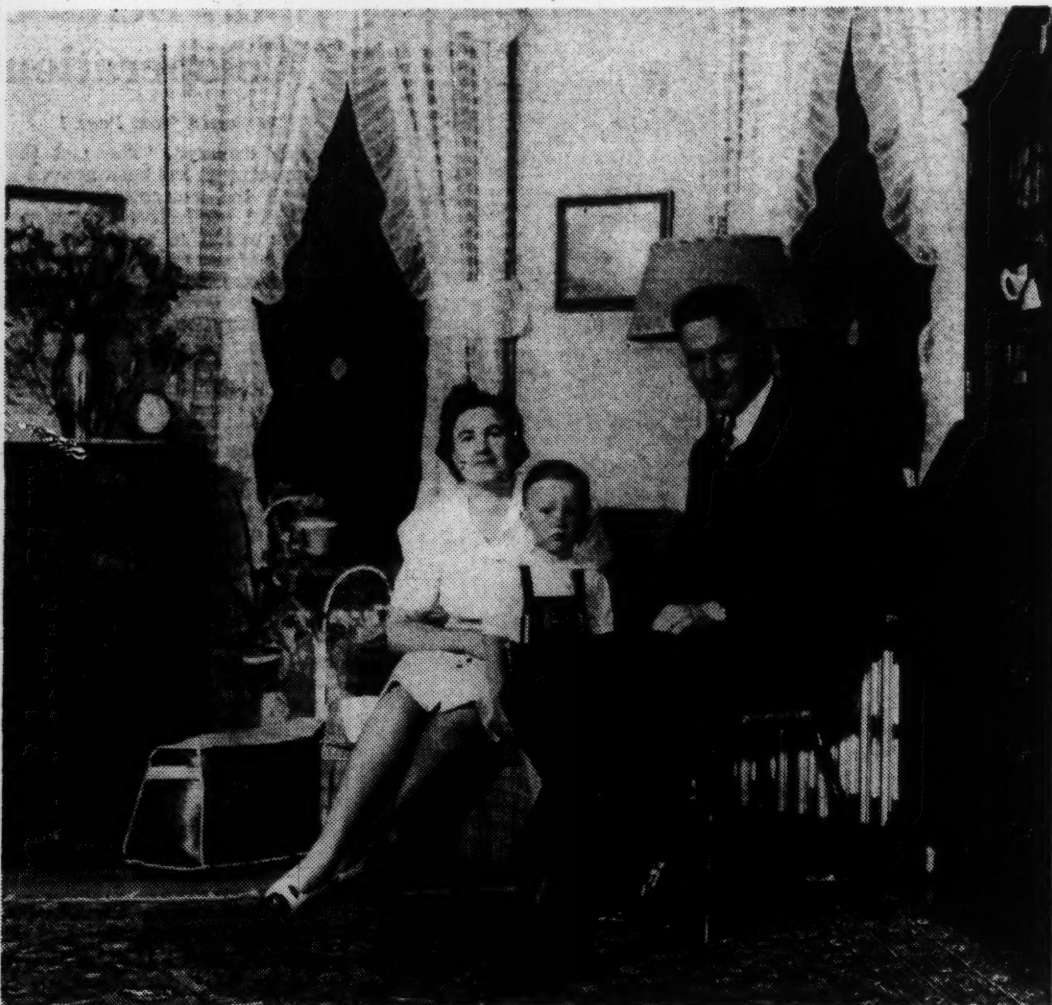
As this young worker, the son and grandson of workers, married to the daughter and granddaughter of workers, races into Boston each day along with 100,000 other racers, he seems an impersonal link in the endless chain of men that make America's wheels go round. He seems at first as a cog on a stupendous industrial wheel, a mere watcher of boiling syrups or of bubbling jelly.

But he is incomparably more than that. First, he has pride in his work; second, he has joy in his place in the world. He has a pleasant, excellently furnished home, in an attractive street in a delightful little suburb. His week ends are his own, he has three hours to use as he wishes every evening, all of New Hampshire's mountains are within his range, all of New England's roads are accessible to him. The culture of a world is at his door. He belongs to several societies. America has kept its promise to this young man. Workers came from Finland and Scotland to see if there really is a land on earth where men can be free and can have equal rights. America has proved to them that men can.

Wide Range of Wages

It is true that George Low has moved forward more rapidly than most of his fellow workers in Boston. Most wage-earners here do

Residents in Land of Opportunity



By a Staff Photographer

The George Low Family of Medford, Mass.

Mr. Low, whose parents came from Scotland, is production manager of a food concern. His wife, whose name is Wilhelmina, is of Finnish-Scottish descent, and is a graduate of the State Teachers College at Salem, Mass. The son, Malcolm, will soon be joining the army of workers who daily commute to school and then to some task in the plan of American enterprise.

not receive as much as he. They are not superintendents or foremen, they do not live in Medford; many instead dwell in less agreeable surroundings.

Masons receive up to \$12 a day, boilermakers the same, some foundrymen more, many engineers more, carpenters almost as much. But not many workers are in this category. Clothing makers get from \$14 to \$56 a week; bakers from \$17 to \$40; barbers \$18; clerks in stores, \$18 to \$20; salesgirls from \$16 to \$20; soda fountain girls, \$15; dishwashers, \$14.

Boston clothing workers get \$970 a year each; bakery workers, \$1,350; textile workers, \$960; electric workers, \$1,300. Most of our neighbors beside whom we rush to work every morning do not earn \$100 a month each, not even per family. If you should go from door to door and visit all the 211,000 dwellings in Boston, asking each family what it receives, you would hear a figure below \$20 a week much oftener than above \$20.

It is not easy for a family to live on that sum and one hesitates to praise this country, when in its oldest great city a majority of the families are so limited and so restricted. But this has another aspect.

Increase in Real Wages

Both money wages and real wages in America constantly increase. The length of the working week steadily decreases. The security of working families continually improves and housing conditions are being unceasingly bettered.

Up until a little more than 100 years ago thousands of people here were arrested every year for debts—and for insignificant debts. One hundred years ago workers were being arrested as criminal conspirators for organizing. "Paupers were sold at auction." In the past many laborers were indentured servants, getting no pay whatsoever. For a time all workers were disfranchised, and had no public schools.

One hundred and ten years ago Lowell workers got from \$1 to \$5 weekly for working 11 to 13 hours a day. One hundred and four years ago Boston sailors were getting \$14 a month. Ninety years ago all textile workers worked 12 hours a day. As late as 1911 the average textile wage in Lawrence was \$8.76 a week, for full time. A century earlier a father hired himself and five children out at Newburyport for \$11.33 weekly, for all six persons.

Boston has much for which to apologize, but it can say that nowhere in the world have working men progressed so fast or gone so far as in this and other American cities. Boston is a classic city of liberation. Step by step, it is bringing liberation also to its workers.

Airplane Speed Is Becoming So Fast That It Makes Recordings Difficult

PHILADELPHIA, June 21 (AP)—Airplanes moving at a speed approaching the velocity of sound have given engineers the problem of producing measuring and recording instruments that will function accurately under such conditions. It was reported here yesterday.

Correct measurement of air temperature and pressure by methods previously used no longer is possible, H. W. Emmons of Harvard and J. G. Brainerd of the University of Pennsylvania told a meeting of the applied mechanics division of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

Planes now being built with top speeds of 600 miles an hour, they said, may not exceed the velocity of sound—about 750 miles an hour in air—but certain points on the plane's surface do go faster. Accurate measurement of the temperature and air pressure is needed, the two engineers explained, as a guide to refinement in plane design.

Strikes in Shipyards Kept Up In Defiance of Union Chiefs

By the Associated Press

Late developments on the labor front today:

San Francisco—American Federation of Labor machinists rejected an ultimatum from their international president and for the second time refused his demand that they return to work in the struck shipyards.

International President, Harvey W. Brown, had told the Local 68 executive board he was ordering termination of the strike. He said he was acting on authority of the international executive council. He ordered picket lines discontinued and said strike donations from the international would be stopped. The order was turned down by the executive board after more than four hours bitter wrangling.

Columbus, Ohio—Work stoppage for 1,500 construction employees at the big Curtiss-Wright plant was threatened by a strike of 150 A. F. of L. electricians. Arthur Bennett, National Vice-President of the Union, said the OPM might look into the strikers' complaint that nonunion telephone workers installed cables for phones in the \$13,000,000 plane shop nearing completion.

The strike did not affect 1,400 workers on plane parts, but the Columbus Building Trades Council threatened to take 1,500 craftsman off the construction job.

Detroit—Chrysler Corporation officials reported approximately 5,000 men were idle yesterday in body frame plants. They said workers "sat down" after one employee was sent home for insubordination. The Congress of Industrial Organizations said no strike had been called.

Philadelphia—A sugar refinery workers' strike at the W. J. McCahan Sugar Refining & Molasses Co. spread to the Franklin Sugar Refining Company. An increase of 17 cents an hour was asked by laborers now getting 63 cents. About 1,900 employees were affected by the A. F. of L. sponsored strike.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—A dispute between the E. W. Bliss Company and the C. I. O. Electrical Workers was announced as settled by the Mediation Board, which said both sides had agreed to arbitration. The major dispute was over the establishment of minimum wage rates which were made public. The firm holds contracts for \$30,000,000 worth of torpedoes and machinery.

Seattle—The C. I. O.-International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union Local announced through the Secretary.

E. B. Youngberg, it had voted to withdraw from the C. I. O.-Seattle Industrial Union Council because "the Council constantly seeks to obstruct national defense, tolerates Communism, and encourages Communist members."

The Union has a membership of about 1,200. The Council is the C. I. O.'s city labor group which is made up of membership from various C. I. O. unions.

New York—Walter D. Fuller, President of the National Association of Manufacturers, criticized in a statement a recent request of the Defense Mediation Board that a closed shop agreement in its west coast shipbuilding plant and asked the Government to announce a policy of nondiscrimination in the question of union membership in defense work.

Washington—A 40-cent-an-hour minimum wage for the wood furniture manufacturing industry was recommended by an industry committee in a report to Philip B. Fleming, Wage-Hour Administrator.

The suggested rate would be an increase of 10 cents an hour in minimum wages, and the wage-hour division estimated it would affect about \$1,000 of the industry's 142,000 workers.

The recommendation showed that the increase would be effective principally in the South and that most workers in northern and western factories "now receive more than 40 cents per hour."

Milwaukee—The Milwaukee Chapter of the C. I. O. American Newspaper Guild rescinded a resolution passed last week denouncing the use of troops in the North American aircraft strike at Inglewood, Calif., and adopted a new measure opposing the use of troops in bona fide strikes.

Guidesmen said they rescinded the previous action mainly because the North American strike had been declared an "outlaw strike" by high C. I. O. officials.

Massey Accepts Place On Equity's Council

NEW YORK (AP)—Officials of Actors Equity Association said June 20 that Raymond Massey, stage and screen star, had accepted appointment as Council member to fill one of the vacancies caused by resignation of 10 officers who charged radical members had gained influence in the Association. Equity said that Mr. Massey, now in Hollywood, agreed to serve as an interim Council member until the next annual meeting.

BELVEDERE
HOTEL
319 WEST 48TH STREET
Just West of 9th Avenue

Special
Tours
2 DAYS
\$3.50
3 DAYS
\$9.50
Send for Folder or See Your Local Travel Agent

featuring
450 ROOMS
all outside... all with bath, shower, serving pantry
ROOMS 12' x 20'
twice as large as the average New York hotel room

AIR CONDITIONED RESTAURANT
ONE BLOCK FROM BROADWAY
TWO BLOCKS FROM RADIO CITY
THREE BLOCKS FROM FIFTH AVE.
OPPOSITE MADISON SQ. GARDEN
NEAR ALL TRANSIT FACILITIES
\$2.50 Single Daily \$3.50 Double
SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES
Joseph C. Reynolds, Mgr. Din.
NEW YORK

1,400-Mile Pipe-Line In South Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—One of the Nation's longest—1,400 miles—and most strategically located gasoline pipe-lines, designed to provide an adequate supply of fuel for the Eastern seaboard during the present emergency, and extending from Greensboro, N. C., to Baton Rouge, La., will locate an important terminal "near Spartanburg," it was learned here from W. J. McKeon, representing Ford, Bacon & Davis, Inc., engineers in charge of construction of the huge project. He pointed out at the same time that only the construction headquarters of the Carolinas division would be located at Greenville. Headquarters for the operation of the line have not yet been decided upon, Mr. McKeon added.

The line will cross six states—Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee, Georgia, and the two Carolinas—and will be second in size only to the British-owned pipeline in Iraq.

A subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company of Kentucky, the Plantation Pipe Line Company, Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, and the Shell Eastern Petroleum Company will lay the line, which is expected to be completed early next year.

Much of the work will be performed by sub-contractors, and Mr. McKeon would not amplify on the statement that "a great many persons would be employed, a considerable portion of them from this section."

Branch lines are expected to be run from Atlanta, and other points, he explained, for the purpose of rushing the fuel to inland areas.

Western Japanese Pledge U. S. Aid

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, June 21 (AP)—Thirty-six Japanese railroad foremen in Utah and Wyoming, although prevented from gaining American citizenship by the 1924 Immigration Act, today pledged "wholehearted support and co-operation" to the United States and the Union Pacific Railroad, their employer.

The Japanese, members of the Association of Japanese Railroad Foremen, adopted a resolution which they sent to President Roosevelt and union and railroad officials. "In these troubled days of strained international relations, hurried defense preparations, ugly rumors and instances of subversive activities and un-American practices," the resolution read, "a doubt may have arisen in the minds of many Americans as to the attitude and devotion of the Japanese in this country to the land of their adoption."

"We do hereby unanimously pledge our wholehearted support and co-operation, without any reservation whatsoever, to the Government of the United States and the Union Pacific Railroad Company."

Will Installment Buyers Feel Defense Pinch Next?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 21—"Buying on time" may be the next American habit to feel the defense pinch.

Hints to this effect have come from various Government financial agencies recently as well as from consumer advisers.

They are concerned about the recent increase in installment buying, first, because it is in the fields where shortages of consumer goods may be expected to appear earliest, and second, because they would prefer to see increased defense wages put into defense bonds to be spent when the employment boom begins to flatten out.

Seeks Credit Control
"Defense has sprouted a crop of new-income-receivers who are eager to make up for lost time in furnishing their homes, clothing their families and otherwise expanding their standards of living," N. H. Engle, Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply official, told the National Retail Credit Association this week.

Emil Schram, President-elect of the New York Stock Exchange, told the same meeting that consumer credit should not go "uncontrolled."

Government economists generally look upon unimpeded credit buying as likely to contribute to inflation.

Sale of defense bonds, higher taxes and the drawing off of many young men into the Army who might otherwise be establishing homes promises to check installment buying to some extent, but some economists feel that legal safeguards must be imposed in addition.

Loan Agencies Included
Requirement of heavier down payments and shorter payment

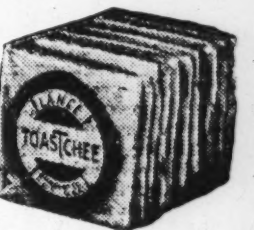
periods are steps under consideration. New York and Maryland have already enacted laws to control selling. Federal legislation is under discussion.

In his speech before the Retail Credit Association, Mr. Engle pointed out that any program designed to control inflationary aspects of installment buying should also deal with agencies granting cash credit. Otherwise consumers would borrow money to buy what they want immediately and repay it on an installment basis.

Mr. Engle's figures showed that credit granting has become one of the big businesses of the United States. Installment credit is the largest single item amounting to nearly 25 per cent of the total volume of consumer credit. For 1940 installment credit reached a magnitude of some \$5,000,000,000 or about 12 per cent of total retail sales.

Between 50 and 60 per cent of automobile sales are made on the installment plan; household appliance stores make about half of their sales on the installment basis; furniture stores, over 40 per cent; jewelry stores, over 20 per cent, and department stores more than 10 per cent.

LANCIE, INC.



CHARLOTTE, N. C.



Sensible Clothes for the Sand Pile Squad

The uniform they wear is nothing much—but what there is can be gay and comfortable, easy to wash, neat. Mothers who look for such play clothes at stores advertised in The Christian Science Monitor will find them a-plenty—inexpensively priced and made to stand a lot of hard wear.

LOST!

IMPORTANT AND CONFIDENTIAL PAPERS

Everyone has important and confidential papers, or valuables of some sort that would be difficult or impossible to replace if lost or stolen.

Why take chances? Keep your valuables in a Shawmut safe deposit box... protected against loss, fire and theft.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES
NOW AS LOW AS
\$5 A YEAR

The National Shawmut Bank

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Listen to John Barry, War News Analyst—WBZ-WBZA—Mondays, Wednesdays, Saturdays—9 p.m.

MAIN OFFICE 40 Water St., cor. Congress & Devonshire Sts., opp. Post Office 61 ARLINGTON ST. In Park Square Bldg., cor. St. James Ave.	124 BOYLSTON ST. Near Colonial Theatre and River St. CHARLESTOWN At City Square CLEVELAND CIRCLE 1912 Beacon St., cor. Ave. Rd.	MATTAPAN Car. Cummins Highway and River St. 231 NORTHERN AVE. At Park Park SOUTH BOSTON 474 W. Broadway, near Dorchester St.	SOUTH STATION 179 Summer St., near cor. of Federal St. 148 STATE ST. Near cor. of Broad St., opp. Customs House
--	---	--	---

ANIMAL RESCUE LEAGUE

OF BOSTON
51 Carver Street (Incorporated 1899)

Founded for the rescue and relief of suffering animals. Supported by membership fees and bequests.

WILL YOU HELP?

WARREN

INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS

3 Park Street, Boston
Opposite Park St. Subway Station

Interest Begins
JULY 10

coastwise CRUISES

for vacation days

Cool, carefree, fun-filled voyages to delightful American vacation-lands, North and South. Rates cover transportation, hotels, sightseeing, and most meals.

A variety of suggestions at a wide range of prices—with sailings from Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Norfolk.

Ask for "Vacation Days" booklet, telling the whole story of these cruise holidays. Apply M. & M. Line in Boston, Providence, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburgh, Chicago, Norfolk or Newport News; railroad ticket agents, or authorized tourist agents.

MERCHANTS & MINERS LINE

MARBLEHEAD NECK, MASS.

For Sale or to Let

Exceptional location, between the Eastern and Southern Yacht Clubs, on an elevation overlooking the harbor, and across the picturesque town of Marblehead from broad beaches.

Room arrangement—master's bedroom, bath and dressing room with fireplace, connecting with 5 other rooms, guest suite of sitting room, bed room and bath, one other guest room with bath, 2 maid's rooms with bath, first floor—entrance hall, large living room, den, dining room with breakfast bar, 4 fireplaces, pantry, room for maid, guest's lavatory, large closets.

FOR INSPECTION CALL or address J. Linfield Dames, Executor
Boston—Park Square Building, Room 838, N.A.N. 0647.

'SWITZERLAND' FUR PORZELAN KRISTALL GLAS-UND SILBERWAREN KERAMIK HAUS-U. KUCHENGESCHAFTE

Carl Dittling

PENNSYLVANIA 35 - TEL. 4-1174
Household Articles

'Union Now' Strength Shown by Opposition

Continued from Page 1

ship by accepting a citizenship in the confederation of some seven nations or dominions including the United States of America.

"In short, while there has not been as yet any direct incitement to acts of open force and violence such as advocated by Communists, the damage to the form of government guaranteed by our Constitution would be just as great. It is, in my opinion, an organization that is fast breeding disunity in the Nation.

"At this critical time, when we are engaged in working for the national defense, such an organization should be thoroughly investigated by your committee and if found guilty of carrying on un-American propaganda that the Congress of the United States be promptly advised so that radical action can be taken without delay.

"Unless we act immediately and a vigorous protest from all loyal citizens reaches Washington at once, our form of government under the Constitution and our American independence will be overthrown not by a foreign invasion using military force but by a treasonable betrayal which is already in the making."

In face of this sudden barrage of criticism "Federal Union" deserves to have a few words said in its behalf and Mr. Streit himself, author of "Union Now" and the crusader for a federation of world democracies whose ideas are influencing peace-minded co-operationists the world over, is the man to say them.

Basically, Mr. Streit emphasizes, "Federal Union" is the logical extension of the American idea of Federal Government to cope with world problems. Just as the American colonies federated when they found they needed a government to work out their inter-State problems, so Mr. Streit advocates that the democratic nations federate since they have found they need a government to work out their international problems. It happens that by virtue of its population the United States would be the strongest and most influential nation in the world democratic union and an American citizen would give up no more freedom nor more rights to the democratic union than the citizens of the colonies gave up to their national union. They would simply exercise their sovereignty in a larger sphere.

Streit's Viewpoint

However, Mr. Streit, an American, a former correspondent of the New York Times, who spent many years covering the League of Nations and whose weaknesses of organization he has analyzed with great ability, is quite able to defend his own idea and this is Mr. Streit speaking:

"The Constitution of the United States is our forgotten foreign policy, our forgotten peace policy. For the people of each of the 13 States adopted the Federal Constitution originally as a foreign policy and a peace policy, to govern their common affairs and their relations with each other by the principles of liberty and union, universally proclaimed in the Declaration of Independence.

"By this policy they peacefully settled all the territorial and trade disputes then threateningly dividing them and increased their prosperity, security and individual freedom to an astonishing degree.

"This policy of Federal Union is the policy that the people of the U. S. A.—the sovereign State which the 13 States formed through the Constitution—have practiced most successfully since then, for 151 years, extending its principles from 13 to 48 States, and from 3,000,000 free men and 500,000 slaves

to 131,000,000 free men and women of all nationalities, races and religions.

"We Federal unionists propose to return to the grand American tradition while we may.

"We propose that the American people request the President and Congress to:

"Invite the people of Canada, the United Kingdom, Eire, the Union of South Africa, Australia and New Zealand to form with us a provisional Federal Union, modeled broadly on the U. S. Constitution. Have it do for these seven what the Continental Congress did for the 13 States.

One House Congress

"Follow that successful example by having this union governed by a small one-house Congress which would have sole power to wage war and conclude peace. Follow that example in other major respects except:

"1. Give this new Congress stronger economic, financial and fiscal powers than the old Continental Congress had—though no stronger powers than our present Congress enjoys.

"2. Instead of giving each Government one vote as in an alliance or League, have representation proportional to the people and proportioned to self-governing population on this ratio: the U. S. A., 27; United Kingdom, 11; Canada, 3; Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and Eire, 2 each; total members of Congress, 49.

"Have this provisional Union pledged to carry out this full-fledged program:

"1. Issue a declaration of interdependence reaffirming textually the universal principles of our Declaration of 1776, and making clear this Union is to maintain the rights of man and create the nucleus of a world government of, by and for the people.

"2. Convoke a Federal convention to draft a permanent Constitution, to be binding only after we have studied and ratified the definite text by popular vote.

"3. Provide that this nuclear Union of the free shall grow gradually into the United States of America by peaceful admission of outside and colonial peoples to full and equal membership, as States are admitted to the U. S. A., with the Union maintaining the Monroe Doctrine and Good Neighbor Policy as regards the Latin-American republics, pending their entry into it.

"4. Offer immediately to negotiate peace with the Axis on these terms: no annexations or occupations of foreign territory, no reparations and indemnities, and the settlement by arbitration of all disputes leading to the war that cannot be settled by direct negotiation.

"5. Insure—without a hostile expeditionary force to Europe, Greenland or South America—the ultimate downfall of dictatorship, if it rejects the Union's peace offer and wages war against us."

To keep Chinese friendship, Washington must hold to its line of policy and give this concrete implementation by sending supplies, experts and other aid to Chungking. This not only preserves Chinese friendship but, at a cost of approximately the value of a battleship a year, it immobilizes such a large part of Japan's striking-force as to minimize the possibility of a Japanese drive against the Netherlands Indies or British Malaya—territories at present virtually though tacitly guaranteed by the United States.

At the same time this keeps Japan in a state of annoyance against "American interference" and, by implication, achieves the undesirable result of forcing Japan into its Axis partnership.

But there is clearly a point where, so long as Japanese policy continues on the imperialist slant, America cannot keep friendship with both China and Japan in equal measure and therefore the sole hope short of engaging Japan in war and administering a defeat lies in American efforts to convince the Japanese that they are on the wrong course—not, at the moment, a very hopeful line of enterprise.

Russian Factor Important

There is always the Russian factor of this equation to consider, however, and American commentators incline toward great skepticism over the proposition that the recent Russo-Japanese treaty of nonaggression will naturally propel Japan closer to the Axis because of Japan's and Russia's common Axis agreements.

It is felt strongly that all these pacts between the totalitarian Powers are so exclusively born of opportunism, of greed for other people's property, that every party to them feels a sense of unease.

Japan and Russia trust each other no more today than they did yesterday.

Reports from Japan disclose a continued antipathy toward anything labeled "Communism" on the part of highly influential Japanese, who have been conducting a vigorous propaganda designed to counter any development in the national life which might be deemed counter to the established order in the fields of politics, economics or the state religion.

"Pacification Arrangement"

Moscow, it seems safe to surmise, has allowed a treaty described to the Chinese Communists as "merely a border-pacification arrangement" to blind itself to the

'Everlastin' Teamwork' Needed in Defense



... It is not the individual
Or the army as a whole,
But the everlastin teamwork
Of every bloomin' soul."

© National Association of Manufacturers

One of Posters Used in Rallying the Nation

Posters Dramatize Defense of American Way

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 21—The distribution to factories, schools, patriotic organizations, and other groups of a series of six colored posters dramatizing that America's defense begins in its factories will be begun by the National Association of Manufacturers on Monday.

The posters, in four-color reproduction of original oil paintings made for the Association by Ralph Illigan, American artist, are 16 by 20 inches in size and designed for bulletin board display.

"They are the National Association of Manufacturers' contribution to wider public understanding of the real 'soul' of defense and toward increasing popular awareness of the fact that only industry can stock and supply the 'arsenal of democracy' that safeguards freedom," Walter D. Fuller, President of the Association, said.

The first of the posters shows the Washington Monument; the second an Army bugler over a busy industrial scene, with the American flag unfurled in the background; the third, an industrial scene dominated by the Statue of Liberty, and the fourth, fifth and sixth are dramatic treatments of the United States Army, Navy, and Air units in action.

The theme of the captions of the posters is that only a free industry can provide the planes, tanks, guns, and other war material required by the expanding armed services of the Nation.

"There rests upon factory workers and managers alike a responsibility as great as that of the sentry who keeps the night watches or the fearless flier patrolling far out to sea," the Association's announcement accompanying the posters says.

One of the captions quotes these lines from James Mason Knox: "It is not the individual Or the army as a whole, But the everlastin' teamwork Of every bloomin' soul."

States Army, Navy, and Air units in action.

It seems unlikely that China will waver away from alignment with the democracies and it likewise seems improbable that Japan will take any drastic pro-Axis move unless some development in the European war theater makes such an action virtually devoid of risk.

That is not all that America would like, but it seems the best available for the moment, and Washington policies will proceed on this basis, to be summed up as "Hold Japan and help Britain."

probability that America could deliver a speedy knockout such as China has lacked force to do.

It seems unlikely that China will waver away from alignment with the democracies and it likewise seems improbable that Japan will take any drastic pro-Axis move unless some development in the European war theater makes such an action virtually devoid of risk.

It seems unlikely that China will waver away from alignment with the democracies and it likewise seems improbable that Japan will take any drastic pro-Axis move unless some development in the European war theater makes such an action virtually devoid of risk.

That is not all that America would like, but it seems the best available for the moment, and Washington policies will proceed on this basis, to be summed up as "Hold Japan and help Britain."

probability that America could deliver a speedy knockout such as China has lacked force to do.

It seems unlikely that China will waver away from alignment with the democracies and it likewise seems improbable that Japan will take any drastic pro-Axis move unless some development in the European war theater makes such an action virtually devoid of risk.

That is not all that America would like, but it seems the best available for the moment, and Washington policies will proceed on this basis, to be summed up as "Hold Japan and help Britain."

probability that America could deliver a speedy knockout such as China has lacked force to do.

It seems unlikely that China will waver away from alignment with the democracies and it likewise seems improbable that Japan will take any drastic pro-Axis move unless some development in the European war theater makes such an action virtually devoid of risk.

That is not all that America would like, but it seems the best available for the moment, and Washington policies will proceed on this basis, to be summed up as "Hold Japan and help Britain."

probability that America could deliver a speedy knockout such as China has lacked force to do.

It seems unlikely that China will waver away from alignment with the democracies and it likewise seems improbable that Japan will take any drastic pro-Axis move unless some development in the European war theater makes such an action virtually devoid of risk.

That is not all that America would like, but it seems the best available for the moment, and Washington policies will proceed on this basis, to be summed up as "Hold Japan and help Britain."

probability that America could deliver a speedy knockout such as China has lacked force to do.

It seems unlikely that China will waver away from alignment with the democracies and it likewise seems improbable that Japan will take any drastic pro-Axis move unless some development in the European war theater makes such an action virtually devoid of risk.

Ford Contract Spurs Defense Co-operation

Continued from Page 1

Murray declared, "The fact that this agreement has been arrived at through the processes of sound, intelligent collective bargaining without resort to 'strike indicates the wholesome approach that labor and industry have toward the solution of their own problems."

Administration circles are also known to feel strong gratification over the agreement on at least two counts. In the first place it eliminates a source of labor-industry friction that has been felt all through the country and which, at one time, at least, threatened to hamper defense production. In the second place, the agreement constitutes a signal victory for U. A. W. President Thomas, who is known here as a "right wing" member of the C. I. O., and as one opposed to Communist influence.

There is also general agreement that the capitulation of the Ford Company will greatly spur unionization drives in many other industries throughout the country.

British Columbia Whalers Forecast A Record Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER — Demand for finer lubricating oils has stimulated the hunt for whales off the west coast of British Columbia this summer.

Operators of half a dozen sturdy steel whaling craft now operating off Vancouver Island expect the catch will be a record one this year.

Last year British Columbia whalers captured 219 whales, which produced over 361,000 gallons of oil, 181 tons of meal, and 434 tons of fertilizer. The record catch for the season is more than 300, and with six months in which to carry on the hunt, as far north as the waters of Queen Charlotte Sound and westward to the open Pacific, this figure probably will be surpassed.

Before the war the markets for whale products were so depressed that frequently operations of the whaling fleet were suspended for an entire season. The war not only revived the markets; it reduced the production of whale oil in other parts of the world, creating a sudden shortage.

In pre-war days the Norwegians were the chief operators in the whaling industry, cruising into the South Atlantic and in Antarctic waters. They used big factory ships, some of which would handle more whales in a season than the entire North Pacific fleet.

As a result of Germany's invasion of Norway and the British blockade, Norwegians no longer are operating in the whaling industry on a large scale. Japanese whalers also have been restricted by war conditions.

National Mark Twain Organization Planned as Group of Literary Men Meets

BROOK, Ind., June 21 (P)—Here on the shady farm of George Ade, dean of America's humorists, a distinguished group of literary men met today to honor Mark Twain and his works.

They proposed to form a national organization in memory of the author of "The Jumping Frog of Calaveras County," "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer," and a whole library of American classics.

Franklin J. Meine and George Hiram Brownell, two Chicago students of Mark Twain who have been co-operating with Mr. Ade, said they hoped to found a society and establish a complete and permanent storehouse of information concerning the life and writings of the author, whose real name was Samuel Langhorne Clemens.

There never has been a national organization so dedicated, Mr. Brownell said, although there are local groups at Hartford, Conn., where a Clemens house has become a memorial, and at Hannibal, Mo., whose scenes are recorded in "Life on the Mississippi."

announced in the papers. The people of Belgium do not yet know the exact use to which the money is being put.

So much for conditions in occupied countries. In Germany itself, there is noticeable clear understanding of the situation facing Germany—an understanding which doubtless is not shared with the general public whose information is carefully restricted.

Military Opinions

Some of the clearest thinking upon America's position came from German officers. This writer dined one evening in Amsterdam with two high Luftwaffe officers and two friends.

An older officer who had been through the war of 1914-18 was asked: "How long do you think it will take you to finish up this war?"

He replied, and this was at the end of September, 1940: "Well, if we cannot make the invasion before the end of October, I think the war will last from two to four years longer."

Asked why he believed this, he answered that the winter would give England time to prepare with America's help and that probably the United States would be in the war before the following summer.

He apparently believed that after last autumn an invasion of England would have a reduced chance to succeed and he appeared to feel sure that the United States would enter the conflict.

Coupled with this realization is evidence that the German military is deeply concerned about the extent to which they are having to spread their efforts and policing duties throughout Europe and still much farther.

They know that if a few reverses hit them they cannot hold the cover. They see themselves being inevitably forced to make the same mistakes that Napoleon made.

The principal reverse they fear

Education

Boys and Girls Studying Stars, Stamps, Nature, Read Eagerly Because of Library Clubs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

Boys and girls in Chicago don't go to the library just to take out books or to look at magazines. Neither do they always go there just to sit about quietly reading. They may go there to start off on a nature hike, to work on their stamp collections, or to make costumes for a play. For children's librarians have found that boys and girls like to talk about what they read, like to turn their reading into some activity, and in turn like to direct their activity into related reading channels.

Thus, through a variety of clubs based on their interests, the libraries are bringing young readers and books closer together and are at the same time directing them into worthwhile leisure activities after school hours. These clubs are formed as the children ask for them to meet their particular interests, including hobbies, dramatics, puppet making, natural science, and many others.

One of the most successful in the city has been the Stargazers Club, organized by the Independence Branch. A group of boys and girls at first only casually interested in astronomy have returned to the club membership year after year to read and discuss such books as Baker's "When the Stars Come Out," Reed's "Star for Sam," Proctor's "Book of the Heavens," and others.

Notebooks have been kept, evening excursions to view the sky taken, and visits made to the planetarium. Side paths in reading have led into an interest in legends connected with stars and into Greek and Roman myths. Sky maps have been made showing various constellations, an activity which resulted in reading books on the subject of map making.

There are several Nature Lovers Clubs which send their readers into adjoining parks with manual in hand to identify flowers, leaves and birds after reading about them. Again legendary lore comes to the fore as boys and girls bring to the group's attention legends of flowers and trees. Such titles as Dunn's "By the Roadside," Mathews' "Book of Birds," and Patch's "Holiday Hill" are all introduced as leisure hour books and later lead to others, such as Holland's "Butterfly Book," Disraeli's "Seeing the Unseen," Verrill's "Wonder Plants and Plant Wonders."

A Chivalry Club spent an ab-

Due to the Presence Of Indian Students

Due to the presence of American Indian boys as students at Dartmouth College during the American Revolution, the Connecticut Valley, an obvious danger point for Indian raids was attacked but not then and then by a small party. Dartmouth itself, which at the beginning of hostilities was regarded as more exposed to danger of destruction than any other educational institution in America because of its location in the New Hampshire "wilderness," was the only one able to continue its work without interruption throughout the Revolutionary War.

NAVAL SCHOOLS

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT JUNIOR SCHOOL

Separate school for boys, 10-15. Thorough grammar school instruction. Boating, swimming, tennis, croquet, etc. Moderate tuition. Free catalog. U. S. N. (Rel.) Dept. Box 107, Long River, N. J.

SPECIAL SCHOOLS

The Davis School

for exceptional children

Beautiful year-round home-school for children requiring individual attention. Special instruction in reading, spelling, arithmetic, etc. Included in curriculum: 3 years Latin. Room and board. Tuition \$100.00. Inquiries to: Mrs. Ida M. Davis, Director, 2736 Grande Vista Ave., Telephone ANdover 8363, Oakland, Calif.

DANCING

Ernest E. Ryan

SCHOOL OF DANCING

New Classic Instruction in Ballroom and Social Dancing

Classes and private instruction for children, high school students and adults. Teaching the smart new dances and ballroom deportment.

407 No. Western Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.

DRAMATIC ARTS

BISHOP-LEE

Theatre Arts and Radio

Practical training in speech, drama, theatre, radio, etc. Includes acting, directing, make-up, design, voice, radio, etc. Secretarial training included. Prepares for professional positions. Monthly recitals. Teachers are well-known artists. Write for catalog M. EMILY PERRY BISHOP, ADELE HOES LEE, Directors, 6 Byron Street, Boston

EMERSON COLLEGE

B. S. B. L. 4-year course

Cred. Many graduates are outstanding successes in dramatic field. Radio—announcing, script, theatre technique, dance, public speaking, literature, journalism. Teacher training, languages, philosophy. Also, evening and summer schools. Dorms. Back Bay location. 61st year.

180 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF DRAMATIC ARTS

Founded 1884 by Franklin R. Bennett

The Princeton Institution for dramatic training

Catalog from Secretary

Cornegie Hall, New York

See Also

TUESDAY'S EDUCATION PAGE

for Advertising of Schools

BUSINESS & SECRETARIAL

SECRETARIAL

Professional-like secretarial-business courses for women desiring a REAL career. STUDYER SCHOOL courses: intensive 3 month course for change in status; special course for college women.

DATE: JUNE 20 TO SEPT. 10

Write: Margaret Heald, Dean

Career INSTITUTE

728 N. Michigan Ave., Dept. CH, Chicago, Ill.

ENROLL NOW SAWYER SCHOOL OF BUSINESS

The West's largest business school. All latest methods and equipment. 4 schools. Los Angeles, Pasadena, Long Beach and Westwood Village.

Radmission

Practical Business School

Saint Paul

One and two-year business administration, secretarial and normal commercial courses. Placement service. Write for bulletin, 42nd St., N.Y.

Train for LEADERSHIP

COURSES in Business Administration, Accounting, Secretarial Science, Journalism, Foreign Trade, Merchandising, with Bachelor Degree in two years. Shorter commercial courses; also Commercial Art, Costume Design, Interior Decoration, Home Economics, Job Vac. High standards, nation-wide patronage. Free catalog.

WOODBURY COLLEGE

1025 WILSHIRE BLVD. LOS ANGELES CALIF.

The GREGG College

President, John Robert Gregg, R. C. D.

Director, Paul M. Pair, M. D.

Secretarial, Court Reporting, Accounting, Commercial—4th year. Present student body composed of 75 different colleges, 22 states, and a foreign country. Distinguished faculty. Individual instruction. Complete facilities for cultural, social and educational advancement. Also with good living accommodations. Its work without interruption throughout the Revolutionary War.

Dept. M, 6 North Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Katharine Gibbs

SECRETARIAL BOSTON

TWO YEAR Course—Cal. 99 Marlborough St., NEW YORK

with secretarial training. 230 Park Ave. ONE YEAR Course—Cal. 99 Marlborough St., NEW YORK

Free secretarial training. 155 Angell St. Also Special Course for College Women, D. A. Light, Inc., 100 North Main St., Boston. For catalog, address: Secretary to Director.

CHANDLER

Train yourself for the most important positions. Two and one year courses. FAIRFIELD School, 100 North Main St., Boston. For catalog, address: Secretary to Director.

HICKOX SECRETARIAL SCHOOL

Individual Attention Assures Quick Progress

12 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass. NEW 6000

BURDETT COLLEGE

Summer Sessions begin June 30

Training to meet the needs of business and government. Graduates placed in accounting, secretarial, junior executive and other positions. Full term begins Sept. 1-15.

136 STATE ST., BOSTON. HANCOCK 6308

Long Branch 10-11, Vernon St., Lynn

BRYANT COMMERCIAL SCHOOL OF BOSTON

SUMMER SESSION

JUNE 30

PREPARE YOURSELF FOR A CAREER

at one of the nation's best Business and Secretarial Schools. Live near The Christian Science Monitor. Write for catalog.

See Also

TUESDAY'S EDUCATION PAGE

for Advertising of Schools

COOL SAUNAS:

FOR EXTRA HOURS OF ENJOYMENT

SAUNAS

LAUNDRY'S DRY CLEANING

AMERICAN LAUNDRY

1630-2nd AVE. S. Tel. 3-1228

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Making Vacation Plans?

Start from

BURGER-PHILLIPS

See our complete line of Travel Fashions and Play Togs. Every vacation need is here.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

HILL STORES

PIGG WIGGLY

WE HANDLE THE ENTIRE LINE OF

HEINZ 57 VARIETIES

and other nationally advertised foods

"A STORE NEAR YOU"

'Once Upon a Time a Good Fairy' Made a 'Truly Story-Book Place' Full of Books and Gave It to 'Little Boys and Girls Like You'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Palo Alto, Calif.

A cheery welcome always awaits youngsters of all ages, from toddlers to those entering high school, in the Children's Library of Palo Alto set aside exclusively for their own use through the generosity of Mrs. Louis Stern. It's all theirs, this new library dedicated in September of last year, and the youngsters take advantage of this modern, well-lighted building, with its own fireplace, its own specially built sofas, chairs and tables designed so that little legs will reach to the floor.

It's all theirs, and it's all there, too—in special low-built stacks, from "Mother Goose" to "Treasure Island." Tables at which picture books are read by the tiniest are tilted upwards in the middle, so that little backs will not be hunched.

Story Hours Are Popular

Golden childhood treasures are carefully packed away in a cheerful atmosphere supervised by Miss Dorothy Hamilton, the librarian, and her assistants, Miss Clarelle

Willis and Mrs. Joan Wilson. Three times a week the youngsters settle themselves comfortably to hear of the Three Little Pigs or other favorites in the story-hour room. Joyfully carrying their responsibility to behave as grownups, they put on plays, observe courtesy rules, and a service club of eighth-grade girls from Jordan Junior High School performs clean-up chores.

The library in miniature is a gift of Mrs. Louis Stern in the name of her daughter, Ruth Lucie, and forms a part of Palo Alto's \$200,000 Community Center in Rinconada Park, which includes an adult and a children's theater, dance hall, Boy Scout campfire circle, children's museum, banquet hall, dressing rooms and a kitchen. During the Christmas season the Center stages a toy stock in the basement of one of the buildings, where old toys are repaired that may be enjoyed again by the less fortunate. The Palo Alto Community Players and the Palo Alto Light Opera Association also have their headquarters in the Community Center.

Decorations From Books

Over 1,000 cards have been issued by the Children's Library since its opening on September 23, 1940. Set about the fireplace of this library "just for little folks" are specially fabricated tiles depicting such fairy-tale favorites as Jack and Jill, Humpty Dumpty taking a great spill, Mary Quate Contrary and Ding Dong Bell, the Farmer in the Dell. The tiles across the top of the fireplace carry pictures from Mrs. Stern's favorite childhood book, Frances Hodgson Burnett's "The Secret Garden." The tiles were made by Mrs. Viola Hulquist. A wrought-iron fender reaching

between the two andirons of the fireplace represents characters from "Peter Pan," and perhaps they come to life for the children as they sit before the fire on rainy winter days.

In the Workroom

A workroom is provided in the library where the service club and Miss Hamilton and her two assistants can mount pictures, repair books and do craft work, and boys' and girls' lavatories are finished in tile. Flowers are supplied the library from the Community Center's own colorful garden.

On school days teachers bring their classes to the Children's Library to instruct them in its use, so that the step upward into the Public Library later on seems less bewildering. Books are on call from the main Public Library of Palo Alto for mothers who wish to accompany their children to the library.



Anita Fowler

Off to high adventures! Pre-Kindergarten Story Hour at the Children's Library, Palo Alto, Calif., Miss Dorothy Hamilton, Children's Librarian, serving as guide in the experience. The upper set of tiles

on the fireplace face show scenes from that child favorite, "The Secret Garden," by Frances Hodgson Burnett. The tiles below depict nursery rhymes.

You Might Teach Them To Cook This Summer

Homemade Vacations

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A well planned summer schedule can be as beneficial to a girl or boy as an entire school term.

What better time than the summer is there for a mother to teach her daughter—and perhaps son, too—the finer points of cooking? Yes, the domestic science classes are doing an expert job along this line, but only Mother can help young Susie or Sadie learn those little secrets of really fine cooking. Then there's Bill and Bob; summers spent partly in working in the yard, making a garden, and helping Mother around the house are excellent ways of preparing boys for the time when they will have a home of their own.

To safeguard the child's welfare during vacation time it is important to keep him at home, or at least around the immediate neighbor-

hood. It is helpful if the parents in a neighborhood can get together and make plans for co-operating in a project of recreational supervision. It is often possible for the various mothers to alternate in overseeing the children's play activities and aiding them in planning interesting things to do.

L. P. P.

COEDUCATIONAL

ST. JOHNSBURY ACADEMY
St. Johnsbury, Vt.
A fine old New England Academy modernized to serve present day educational needs. Coeducational. Tuition moderate. College Preparatory. General, Secretarial, Agricultural, and Home Economics Courses. Between White and Green Mountains.
For catalogue address: Stanley C. Oldham

KENTS HILL JUNIOR COLLEGE
Liberal Arts (co-ed, college transfer); Business Admin. for men; two-year Secretarial for women. General and Special courses. Also accredited preparatory. Dramatics, Outing Club, Many sports. Near Augusta, Me. Endowed, low rates. Est. 1824. Catalogue: Stanley C. Oldham. Edward W. Hacks, Pres. Box 56, Kents Hill, Me.

Vocational Program For Rural Youth

Rural youth need a vocational program which begins in the local community and carries through until they are efficiently operating on the job. No vocational program for rural youth can be adequate which does not begin until the youth have left home for some distant point. The basic training must be provided within reasonable distance of their homes. The organization and structure of the vocational program must be adapted to the size and structure of the rural community.

Frank W. Cyr, Teachers College, Columbia University.

ART

TRAPHAGEN SCHOOL OF FASHION FOR REALITY
Internationally Celebrated Graduates
Includes SIX WEEKS SUMMER Course
Approved by Regents, Register Now.
Fashion Design, Sketching, Layout, Design, Styling, Dressmaking, Fashion Journalism, Interior Decoration, Textile Stages & Screen Design, Window Display, Credits Day and Evening.
Free Placement Bureau. Send for Circular 7.
TRAPHAGEN, 1800 Broadway (32d St.), New York

THE MASTER'S SCHOOL
INTERIOR DECORATION • SILVER-SMITHING DESIGN • JEWELRY • POTTERY • WOODWORKING
Special Lecture Course: Interior Decoration
815 Boylston St., Ken. 8762 • Catalogue Boston

VESPER GEORGE
SCHOOL OF FINE & APPLIED ARTS
SUMMER SCHOOL JULY 7
C. A. MOUTAGE
and Art for Defense.
Also regular summer courses.
44 St. John St., Boston. Ken. 8383
Visit Student Exhibition

NEW ENGLAND SCHOOL OF ART
Art students of sound judgment choose this top-ranking Fashion and Art School because of the professional achievements of its graduates. Come and see why our attention is drawn to the fact that students seem to get choice positions for which they have been trained. Apply now for September entrance to Day, Evening or Saturday classes. Adjacent to The Christian Science Publishing Society.
87 WILSON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

Modern School of Applied Art
Train for a CAREER in Costume Designing, Decorating, Buying, Styling, Fashion or Advertising. Illustrating or Copywriting. One to three-year courses. Unusual placement opportunities. Large experienced staff, attractive quarters. Summer school. Send for Catalogue. Bletchley, Canby, Lums, and David Bell, Faculty.
CHAMBERLAIN SCHOOL
120 Boylston St., Room 464, KEN. 9749

TRAINING FOR CAREERS IN Fashion and Retailing
Intensive practical 3-year course under expert in fields of retailing, styling, costume design, buying, etc. Field work in leading stores provides valuable experience. Call for Catalogue.
CHAMBERLAIN SCHOOL
120 Boylston St., Room 464, KEN. 9749

Look for Camp Advertisements on Monday, Children's Page and Thursday, Young People's Page

When and Where Principia Representatives Will Be Available for Summer Conferences

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor who would like to learn more about The Principia may do so by getting in touch with various members of the School faculty and staff, who are on vacation or doing graduate work in the following districts.

Write the Corresponding Secretary, The Principia, St. Louis, Mo., and he will have one of these Principia representatives get in touch with you.

EASTERN STATES

Bass Rocks, Mass.	August
Boston, Mass.	June 15-Sept. 1
Concord, N. H.	July 10-Aug. 4
Gloucester, Mass.	July 10-Aug. 4
Lake Placid, N. Y.	July 8-Aug. 5
Lexington, Mass.	June 20-June 26
Middlebury, Vt.	July 1-Aug. 15
New York, N. Y.	June 11-Aug. 25
Ocean City, Md.	June 12-25; Aug. 15-Sept. 5
Rochester, N. Y.	Aug. 11-20
West Englewood, N. J.	July 28-Aug. 31
Wilmington, Del.	June 25-Aug. 15

MIDDLE WEST

Bloomington, Ill.	July, Aug. 10-Sept. 10
Chicago, Ill.	June 7-Aug. 1; Aug. 15-Sept. 1
Cleveland, Ohio	July
Duluth, Minn.	June 18-30; Aug. 26-Sept. 20
Fargo, N. D.	July 15
Glen Arbor, Mich.	Aug. 22-Aug. 28
Kansas City, Mo.	Aug. 1-Sept. 1
Madison, Wis.	July 1-Aug. 10
Oak Park, Ill.	July 15-July 1
Omaha, Neb.	July 15-Sept. 1
Minneapolis, Minn.	June 15-Sept. 1
Oberlin, Ohio	June 10-July 25
Oshkosh, Wis.	July 20-27
Ponca City, Okla.	June 15-Sept. 1
Traverse City, Mich.	July 13-26 or July 20-Aug. 7
Wilmette, Ill.	July 1-6

WESTERN and SOUTHWESTERN STATES

Anaconda, Mont.	June 23-Aug. 1
Big Sur, Calif.	Aug. 10-Sept. 10
Boulder, Colo.	June 15-Aug. 1
Eugene, Ore.	June 15-Aug. 15
Fort Worth, Tex.	June 15-June 25
Grand Canyon, Ariz.	June 15-Sept. 10
Mexico City, Mexico	July 4-Aug. 15
Northern California	July
San Angelo, Tex.	June 20-Sept. 1
Seattle, Wash.	June 20-Sept. 10

The PRINCIPIA

SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI
Founded 1898
Senior College • Junior College • Upper School • Lower School
Coeducational

GIRLS' SCHOOLS

FLINTRIDGE

School for Girls
Near Pasadena
A background for gracious living. Established educationally, socially, in sports, art, music. Accredited. Limited enrollment. Non-denominational. Registrar, Route 1, Box 685, Pasadena, Calif.

JUNIOR COLLEGE

Lasell
Ten miles from Boston's downtown. Two-year courses for high school graduates. Academic, Business, Education, Home Economics, Fashion Design, Art, Music, Dramatics, Photography. All sports, riding, swimming, golf, tennis, etc. Write for Catalogue. President, 170 Woodland Road, Auburndale, Mass.

THE Cambridge GRADUATE SCHOOL

Come to educational Cambridge for your Junior College work. Courses in Liberal Arts, Mathematics, Child Training, Applied Art, Secretarial Science. Expert faculty. Small classes. Day and evening students. Catalogue Address Secretary, 5 Chandler Terrace, Cambridge, Mass. 150 miles from The Christian Science Mother Church.

GARLAND

Homemaking and Allied Vocations
One and two-year courses for girls of college age. Cooking, Sewing, Child Development, Nutrition, Income Management, Costume Design, Interior Decoration, etc. Month-end vocational experience. Graduate courses in Fashion and Art in food, clothing, houses, furniture, and garden. Write for Catalogue. Mrs. Gladys R. Jones, M. S., Director, 400 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass.

STONELEIGH

First Junior College to offer 5-week job-experience, applying skills and knowledge gained in 18 major courses. Accredited. Art, Fashion Design, Merchandising, Secretarial, Photography, Home Econ., Drama, Beach sports, golf, riding. Richard D. Currier, Pres., Box 17, Box, N. H.

SCUDDER-COLLIVER SCHOOL

A highly personalized school emphasizing individual interests, cultural arts and practical homemaking. Fall and Spring sessions in historic country house near Princeton. All sports, winter in library, drama, and theatre. Katharine G. Cook, Headmistress, Stepping Stones, Princeton, New Jersey

Chapel Hill

A residential and country day school 10 miles from Boston. Through college preparatory and general courses. Kindergarten to College. Household arts, drawing, painting, modeling, dramatics, music, dancing, varied sports. Directed studies. Katharine G. Cook, Principal, Waltham, Mass. Tel. Waltham 1644

Marjorie Webster

JUNIOR COLLEGE CAREER SCHOOLS
Terminal courses in Kindergarten Speech, Radio, Dancing, Interior Decoration, Commercial Art, Fashion Design, Merchandising, Physical Education, SECRETARIAL COURSES—1- and 2-year. Swimming, riding, sports. Campus. Free of charge. Washington advantages. Catalogue. Rock Creek Park Estates, Box 5, Washington, D. C.

SEA PINES

ON CAPE COD
Faith Bickford
Box 2, Brewster, Mass.
Sea Pines Camp, July and Aug.

HOUSE IN PINES

A Country School Near Boston
Thorough College Preparation. Two-year graduate course academic, secretarial. Household arts, music, art. Fine riding horses, modern stable, covered riding ring.
Write for catalogue of preparatory school or graduate division.
GERTRUDE CORNISH MILLIKEN, Principal
100 First Street, Norton, Mass.

THE KNOX SCHOOL

• 4 years college preparation.
• 2 years post-graduate department.
• Music, Art, Vocational courses.
• Winter Carnival, Riding, All Sports.
MRS. E. RUSSELL HOUGHTON
Box M, Cooperstown, N. Y.

MAROT JUNIOR COLLEGE

Distinguished New England school offering 2 years college work, 2 years preparatory. Trained, transfer courses in liberal and fine arts, home economics, secretarial science, child education. All sports. Catalogue. Mary Louise Marot, President, Box M, Thompson, Connecticut

PINEBROOK FOR GIRLS

One of the Leelanau Schools
Country Boarding School with cultural advantages. Write Box 40, Glen Arbor, Michigan. For daughters of The Christian Science Monitor readers.

BOYS' SCHOOLS

LANDON SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Strict, successful college preparation. Limited enrollment permits maximum individual attention. Experienced teachers. Student government and honor system develop initiative, self-reliance. Country location overlooking city. Sports for every boy. Riding, golf. Non-sectarian. Catalogue. PAUL L. BANFIELD, Box C, Bradley Lane, Edgemoor, Washington, D. C.

MARGA SCHOOL FOR BOYS

—is a School of Constructive Thinking
Accredited. Prepares for College. Business training for positions, inspection trips. 6th Grade through High School. Teaches How-to-Study, New Gym and Pool. 55 miles south of Chicago. Catalogue: Col. J. M. Bittlinger, Supr., Box M, Onarga, Ill. Write and Visit Now

FORK UNION MILITARY ACADEMY

An honor Christian School with the highest academic rating and high school subjects for university or business. ROTC. Every modern equipment. Junior School from six years. Homestead. Separate building. Catalogue, Dr. J. J. Wicker, Fork Union, Va.

HUNTINGTON SUMMER SCHOOL

CO-EDUCATIONAL FULLY ACCREDITED
30th season starts July 7. Ten's work covered in grammar and high school subjects. Preparation for college entrance and made-up tests. Educational foundations strengthened. Small classes. Experienced teachers.
320 Huntington Ave., Boston Tel. Ken. 1800

HOLDERNESS

Plymouth, N. H. At the entrance to the White Mt. College preparatory and general courses. Boys 12-18. Accredited. Small classes with emphasis on liberal studies. Excellent riding. Excellent location for winter sports. Founded 1879. Write for catalogue. Address Rev. Edric A. Weld, Box M, Plymouth, N. H.

WHAT SCHOOL?

—Before deciding, secure catalog of this boys' college preparatory school. Harmony of mind and body. Boys 12-18. Accredited. 32nd year. Ages 6 to 19. Men Teachers. House mothers. Shop. N. W. or Auto Route 14. Visit. Hour from Chicago. Summer Camp. Catalogue: Royce Hill, Prin. Box D-3, WOODSTOCK, ILL.

MOSES BROWN

Help and inspiration for each boy a century-old tradition. Known for successful preparation in Arts and crafts hobbies. Scouted 25-acre campus. Moderate tuition. Excellent riding. For younger boys. Home care. Students may attend. L. RALSTON THOMAS, Headmaster, 235 Hope Street, Providence, R. I.

Georgia Military Academy

Splendidly equipped college prep school. Highest military and academic ratings. Individual house plan whereby boys live with teachers under tutorial system. Separate Junior School, boys 8 to 13. Accredited. Rates moderate. For catalogue, address: Col. W. S. Brewer, Pres., W. S. A., College Park, Georgia

LEELANAU FOR BOYS

Established 1921
Fully accredited Country Boarding School
These times demand careful thought in choosing your son's education. Write Box 40, Glen Arbor, Michigan. For sons of The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK MILITARY ACADEMY

The Academy feels proud that its policy of educating and training young American gentlemen need not be changed in any respect. N. Y. M. A. training continues to meet the national emergency.

For Catalogue, address

8 Academy Avenue
Cornwall-on-Hudson, New York



Anita Fowler

Tables and chairs, yes, and shelves and closet hooks, too, are child size in the Palo Alto Children's Library, where the fire basket has little elves running along it, the tiles around the fireplace tell old rhymes, and even utilitarian objects like fire tongs have handles that tickle a child's sense of whimsy.

Do You Encourage Your Child to Read?

By a Mother of Three

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A few children naturally love to read, but most children prefer other activities. How can a parent make reading so attractive, so natural and inevitable an occupation, that even the most active and sociable children become enthusiastic readers?

Surroundings are important. If you have ever watched a child who is reading for pleasure, you will notice in the first place that he is sitting curled up in the most comfortable chair he can find. One of the obvious inducements to reading is to provide your child with comfortable reading places. I am convinced that one ingredient in children's reading pleasure is physical relaxation, and this is of positive value to a child who is active the rest of the time.

Then there is the matter of other immediate distractions. If an interesting conversation is going on in the same room or a vigorous game of parol, your child will probably forsake his book. It is difficult to keep your mind on a book in the midst of a hurly-burly even if you are grown up. Multiply the difficulty ten-fold, and you know how it feels to a child.

One family of readers has a study which has been turned into a glorified reading room for the whole family. The chairs are comfortable, the radio is at the other end of the house, and anyone who comes into that room is expected either to read or study. Since the parents are there a good part of the time, the children naturally gravitate into the room, where they have built up excellent habits of reading and quiet thinking. If you haven't a study, you can easily use the family living room in the same way for certain hours. It isn't the name of the room that counts but its atmosphere.

You can encourage reading by making books the most available form of entertainment. A clever friend who appears to take reading by her children for granted, has in actual fact mastered the technique of making books available to them. She arranges the younger children's books just as they are arranged in the children's room of a good public library. The big flat books are laid out on a special table, and the mother makes it her business to keep the display attractive.

The Family Forum

Excursions or school journeys might gain in effectiveness if they were planned in terms of the following criteria for community activities, which have been set down by Julian C. Aldrich in "Ninth Yearbook" (1938) of the National Council for Social Studies.

1. Can the activity be related to the present living experiences of boys and girls?
2. Is the activity interesting and challenging to boys and girls?
3. Can the pupils be led to understand the social significance of the activity?
4. Do the pupils participate in planning the activity?
5. Does the activity provide for differences in abilities and interests of pupils?
6. Can the activity provide for attempts to seek answers, realizing that final answers may be years or decades in the future?

reading just never get around to it because their lives are too full of other diversions. If you have a child like this, don't let his passion for playing with the gang absorb every waking hour. You can put aside a part of every day for your eight-year-old and older to read. Perhaps it is just before his bed time—send him to bed half an hour earlier. Ten and twelve-year-olds can have an hour's rest every day when reading is the only thing to do.

This article is in two parts. The second will appear in the Family Forum next Saturday. And in the meanwhile, have you experienced along this or any other line to share with the Family Forum? If so, won't you write us a 300-word letter—Education Editor.

Testing School Excursions

7. Is the activity on a level of maturity in keeping with the abilities of the pupils?

8. Does the activity contribute to the growth and development of habits, skills, knowledge, procedures, and ideals which are normally used by boys and girls in the important activities of life?

9. Does the activity promote critical thinking?

The News Letter

AIRCRAFT

FLETCHER AIRCRAFT SCHOOLS
2400 STUDENTS SECURED WORK LAST YEAR
15 Fletcher Building, Burbank, Calif.
Write today for Catalogue

Get Your Training at New England's Busiest Airport in a Government Approved Mechanics School

Get practical training with tools on modern airplanes, engines and instruments in the completely equipped shops of the New England Aircraft's new \$135,000 building designed exclusively for the training of aircraft mechanics and aircraft engine mechanics. Active experience in overhauling and rebuilding under guidance of instructors certified by the Federal Government. This is the only School in New England selected by the U. S. Army to train Air Corps mechanics. Active placement bureau. Open Monday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings.

NEXT CLASS BEGINS JULY 7 DAY AND EVENING SESSIONS

NEW ENGLAND AIRCRAFT SCHOOL
395 Maverick St., at Boston Airport, East Boston, Mass.
Mass. Registration No. 41038

Remembering Holland

PROBABLY it is because of the recent visit of the Crown Princess Juliana that my mind has been occupied with Holland. It was a long time ago that I was there. And I have since seen many places, done many things, which have mattered to me more. Yet I find I have an impression, clear and refreshing. No, not The Netherlands. Just Holland. As we were then allowed to call it when we lifted down the great slippery atlas at school. By all odds, I would not remember much about it. Well, we shall see—For I am not going to consult a guide-book, but let come whatever memories will.

We crossed over a tempestuous North Sea, from Harwich to the Hook of Holland, on a sturdy little ship offering us a cabin which narrowed to a point at one end; so that we took turns undressing and unpacking where the space was wider. The outcome was hardly a restful night; and I think we were relieved to go ashore into the early morning freshness, over moist cobblestones of the quay in the direction of a waiting train. All was precisely as we thought: the people belonged to a picture postcard world, chubby and jolly and rosy-cheeked; willows lined the canals, now narrow smooth stretches of free water, then crowded with squarish huddled boats at anchor; the marshes were as green as they should have been and, on the other side of the dykes, were hard-trodden tow-paths. It was precisely the setting that one knows familiarly from acquaintance with the Dutch masters: a long tree-lined avenue straight from the brush of Hobbema; that faint pencil-line of spire beyond the meadows which Jozef Israëls loved; yes, even the country people looking like models from Frans Hals except for the absence of stiff white ruffs.

So we came to The Hague, its streets shining clean, its prim paths lining the canals busy with workaday people. There were delectable French *croissants* for breakfast in the hotel, and huge cups of heavy chocolate. But as for the rest of The Hague—Well, I know there was the picture gallery where I first came to prefer Vermeer to all other painters. I know there was a shop in which they sold antique silver; because I still treasure a strange and fascinating thing which was called, I believe, a *châtelaine* (one tucked it into a belt and from it hung little silver trinkets which jangled merrily) and a silver-gilt spoon, which was an Apostle spoon from the sixteenth century. Then I am sure that we found a tram marked plainly SCHEVENINGEN, taking care to

avoid the pronunciation; but it was a gray day and the tide was high. So that what we liked best were those fishing-boats with rusty sails which contrasted delightfully with the paleness of blue water. Perhaps one ought not to expect anything more of a beach.

My chief recollection of The Hague is of struggles with the language. It is simply impossible to cope with unless you know your way. You may imagine you can decipher it because you know a little German. You may try to measure it against your French. Such attempts will be fruitless. Dutch cannot be rationalized. It is, quite properly, itself and unique. It will concede nothing. It is you who must reckon with it, abandoning all your preconceptions about the interrelation of languages. And then there was the money, too, which presented quite a puzzle to tourists such as ourselves. Of course, one could always resort to the shameful procedure of holding out a handful of silver trustingly to a tram conductor or a ruddy old woman selling tulips in a market-place. But whatever would you do it, upon departing from your hotel at train-time, you came to the front hall only to discover a long line of waiting servants, palms outstretched? If you were not more familiar with the services they had rendered than you were with the guildens and other small coin at your disposal, you would find yourself considerably embarrassed. In the end, I think we simply fled. We never were actually at ease with the money of Holland.

As to what followed, I confess to utter vagueness. We were in Rotterdam. We saw those high old houses rising so abruptly from the edge of the canals, houses with sharply-pointed gables and with many small-paned windows to sparkle in the sunlight. We felt the tense atmosphere of commerce as contrasted with the sedate quiet of The Hague and with the exquisite countryside, pastel-like in its delicacy of coloring, where even a pebble dropped into meer or canal resounded astonishingly. One day we went with due deliberation along the rush-bordered canals and out into the Zuider Zee on our way, with a company of tourists, to the favorite island of Marken. Even then it seemed that the people had overdone their efforts to set a suitable scene. It was all a trifle too contrived, too perfect. It simply could not be that they dressed like that after our backs were turned.

That we were in time to see the tulip fields, I could never forget. Nothing I might say about them would be too extravagant. The vividness of the patches, the sweep of color as far as the eye would reach, the extraordinary effect of the massed color, the almost voluptuous tints and shadings. There were no words—only exclamations, only amazement; and, I confess it, a little nostalgic memory of tulips bought so often in the spring streets of London. They were equally lovely and less numerous—those Dutch blooms, gone abroad. One's mind can manage those; one's eye can absorb and appreciate and love them for their sturdy long stems, for their exquisite proud mauve heads—or yellow or crimson, as the case might be.

I recall, too, something of Delft which, to me, was the superlative Dutch city. Its canals more mysteriously green and tree-shaded, its little bridges more captivatingly curved; its stonemasonry, its gables higher and sharper, its citizens more precisely according to formula. I could seem to see within those casement windows, under those angled roofs, the rooms which Vermeer painted—sparsely furnished with heavy dark tables and chairs having sagging leather seats, seamed maps upon the walls; and, for the rest, a young girl receiving a music lesson, a half-shy, half-bold servant girl talking with a soldier, or a dainty mistress in a canary yellow jacket edged with ermine discussing accounts with her soberly-dressed servant—meditating, weighing the evidence, one delicate hand just touching her chin. I think it must have been chiefly on account of my passion for Vermeer that I loved Delft best.

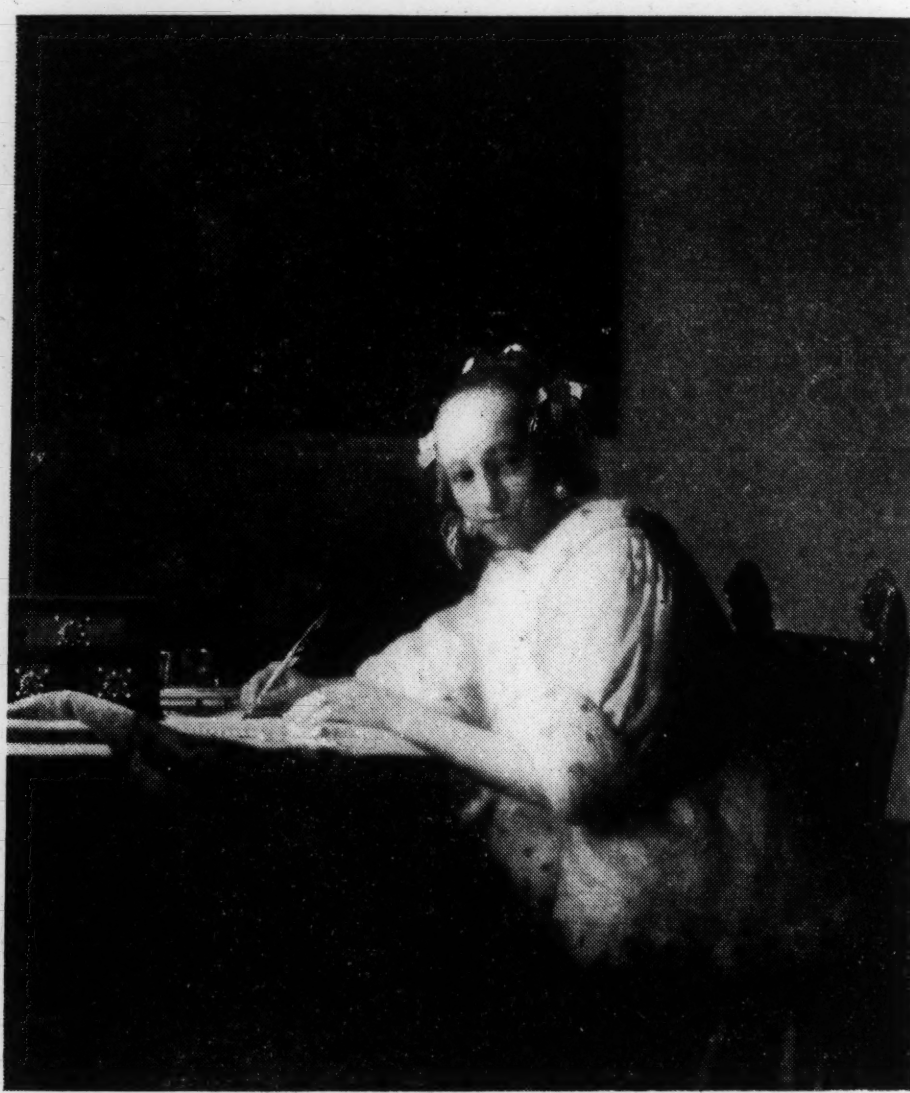
So, when we live again in a world which invites us to go about in it, pleasantly, safely, I shall return to Holland. I shall make it my principal business to see every canvas which Vermeer painted. I shall walk before the houses which the master knew and discover them inhabited by the subjects of his portraits. No doubt, I shall find even a girl to resemble the one of the blue twisted turban—her portrait being in the Mauritshuis at The Hague—which some critics consider the most perfect of all painted portraits. We went off blithely after a few days in Holland. I think to Brussels and Paris. But I am glad I can remember even this little of Holland—without looking into a guide-book. Thinking of it, I feel cool and comforted—at rest.

MARGARET WILLIAMSON

First American Newspaper

THE FIRST newspaper in the colonies was Benjamin Harris's *Public Occurrences*, which began and ended its career on Thursday, September 25, 1689. Harris holds a double title to immortality, for, as noted in Chapter II, it was he who inaugurated the *New England Primer*. All unwittingly he specialized in fugitive publications. He did not intend to print only a single issue of *Public Occurrences*, but the provincial council scanned the three pages of text (the fourth page of the paper was blank) and bent its thumbs earthward. There was probably specific objection to an account of a fight between "French Indians" and Mohawks, but behind this presumed pretext was the affront to authority implicit in the fact that the paper was not licensed. England itself was hardly yet a haven of liberalism, but the colonies were far behind the mother country in this respect.

Against Harris, too, perhaps, was the fact that he was an alert journalist. Not only did he found the first American newspaper, but he was the first American newspaperman. More successful enterprises were to follow in his train, but many decades were to elapse before American journalism was to reach the latter-day standards of news-gathering and news-writing which *Public Occurrences* manifested in its first and last issue.—From "Early American Books and Printing," by JOHN T. WINTERICH. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)



"LADY WRITING": A Painting by Johannes Vermeer

JOHANNES VERMEER of Delft (1632-1675) carried the painting of genre, or commonplace domestic scenes, to highest distinction. He was one of a large group of Dutchmen who were content to depict their homes, furnishings, costumes, and families in a naturalistic manner. Vermeer made his portrayals painstakingly, adjusting the tones to the forms and the forms to surrounding spaces so that a fine repose prevailed. Vermeer qualified textures with exactitude, yet his pictures add up to a great deal more than an efficient record of facts.

"Lady Writing" is believed to have been painted in Vermeer's later days. The morning jacket worn by the lady is yellow and

it is bordered with ermine. The chair is decorated with gilded lion's heads. While color is a charming adjunct of Vermeer's pictures, the realistic qualities come through most sensitive adjustments of shade to light, through a mastery handling of chiaroscuro. It is not a portrait but a picture, the significance of which carries to all details. Vermeer was a composer and designer, and he understood how to subordinate all elements to the total unified effect of the picture. Many painters who have imitated him have not understood that basic discipline of subordination which is a requisite to harmony and balance in pictorial composition.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Laten wij blijde zijn

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over de Christelijke Wetenschap

WANNEER WIJ zien hoe kinderen spontaan en voortdurend uiting geven aan blijdschap en hoe verzeerd zij zijn van de liefde hunner ouders, moest dit ons bezielen tot groter vertrouwen in den Vader, God, die steeds allen zegent. Ontgezeglijk hebben de menschen een vollere, meer blijvende blijdschap nodig. Zij, die dit een zaak van weinig belang achten, moeten niet alleen bedenken hoe nauw verbonden blijdschap is met waarlijk leven, maar zich ook te binnen brengen, hoe hoog de Apostel Paulus blijdschap stelde, toen hij die in zijn lijst van de vruchten des Geestes naast liefde plaatste.

Iemand, die de Christelijke Wetenschap bestudeerde en genezing van noode had, vroeg hulp aan een genezer in de Christelijke Wetenschap, en hoorde zich al spoedig de vreemd-schijnende vraag stellen: "Zijt gij blij?" In de mening, dat de genezer niet begrepen had, wat hij over zijn toestand had gezegd, ging hij dien verder uiteenzetten, doch weer hoorde hij de vraag: "Zijt gij blij?" Na nog verdere pogingen van zijn kant, werd hem weer dezelfde vraag gesteld en toen begon de patiënt in te zien, dat blijdschap een onmisbare factor was in het genezingswerk, hoe zijn toestand ook scheen te zijn. Door vreugdegevoel het alzijn en de immer-tegenwoordigheid van God, het goede, te erkennen, zouden leden en neerslachtigheid uitgedreven worden. Genezing volgde onmiddellijk op het verschijnen van dit geestelijk licht.

De fundamentele aard van blijdschap kan het best begrepen worden, wanneer men gaat inzien hoe al het goede bereikt kan worden door het geestelijk begripen van 's menschen waar zijn als kind van God. Indien God Alles is en de menschen naar Zijn beeld en gelijkenis is geschapen, zoals zo duidelijk in het eerste hoofdstuk van Genesis staat vermeld, moeten in zulk een verwantschap de mogelijkheden van het goede inderdaad onbegrensd zijn. Hier ligt dus de wetenschappelijke weg tot een blijdschap, verre boven alles wat de stoffelijkheid kan schenken.

Vele Bijbelse figuren hebben groote blijdschap gekend als gevolg van hun begripen van God; maar niemand heeft zo volkomen gedemonstreerd, dat blijdschap, het onvermijdelijk gevolg is van het begripen van 's menschen eenzijn met God, als Christus Jezus, de Wegwijzer dit gedaan heeft. Toen hij tot zijn hoorders sprak (Joh. 10:30): "Ik en de Vader zijn één," bewees hij wat hij zeide door iederen vorm van dwaling uit te werpen. Hij heeft ook duidelijk gemaakt, dat zij, die zijn leer begrepen, zelfs grotere werken zouden doen dan hij deed. Ware blijdschap is dus een geestelijke eigenschap, die voortkomt uit het fundamentele feit van 's menschen eenzijn met zijn Vader, God, en niet kan ontspruiten aan de bedriegelijke genietingen van de stof, van stemmingen of grillen.

Toen de profeet Jesaja sprak over de openbaarwording van de Christus-idee, trachtte hij duidelijk te maken, dat blijdschap een van haar kenmerkende eigenschappen was. Hij schreef (Jes. 61:1, 3): "De Geest des Heeren Heeren is op mij, ... om den treurigen Sions te beschikken dat hun gegeven worde sieraad voor aseh, vreugde-olie voor treurigheid, het gewaad des lofs voor eenen benauwden geest; opdat zij genaamd worden eikeboomen der gerechtigheid, eene planting des Heeren, opdat Hij verheerlijkt worde," terwijl Mary Baker Eddy in *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Wetenschap en Gezondheid met den Sleutel tot de Heilige Schrift, blz. 304] in overeenstemming hiermede heeft geschreven: "Harmonie wordt

voortgebracht door haar Beginsel, wordt er door beheerscht en verblijft er in. Het goddelijk Beginsel is het Leven van den mensch. 's Menschen geluk is derhalve niet een spelbal van den fysieken zin. Waarheid wordt niet door dwaling besmet. Harmonie is in den mensch even schoon als in de muziek en disharmonie is onnatuurlijk, onwerkelijk."

Ons begripen, dat het alzijn van God de bron is van ware, dus geestelijke, blijdschap, wordt versterkt door een verklaring van den Wegwijzer, die standvastigheid en vrede schenkt. Hij bemoedigde zijn volgelingen door hun te verzekeren (Joh. 16:22): "Niet mand zal uwe blijdschap van u wegnemen." In de Christelijke Wetenschap leeren wij, dat God het goddelijk Beginsel is en dat het Beginsel in Zijn ideeën, den mensch inbegrepen, tot uitdrukking komt. Mrs. Eddy schrijft (*Science and Health*, blz. 520): "Het Beginsel en zijn idee, de mensch, zijn samenbestaende en eeuwig." In de Wetenschap van het alzijn worden dus de eigenschappen van God, blijdschap daaronder begrepen, steeds weerspiegeld door den mensch. Er is nooit een tijd, waarin blijdschap kan ontbreken in de weerspiegeling van het goddelijk Beginsel. Ieder van ons heeft dus zijn gedachten zoo vrij te houden van stoffelijkheid, dat blijdschap spontaan en bestendig tot uitdrukking komt.

Geen blijdschap te hebben is zich het logisch gevolg te zien ontgaan van geestelijk begripen. Door consequent de dingen, waarvoor wij dankbaar kunnen zijn, te erkennen, kweeken wij blijdschap aan en verhoogen wij de liefelijkheid er van. Laten wij dus onze eigen ondervinding zoowel als de wereld om ons heen, zoniger maken door meer dankbaarheid tot uitdrukking te brengen.

In het door God geschapen heelal, waar de geestelijke mensch eeuwig verblijft, bestaat geen koortsachtig her- en derwaarts jagen om vreugde te zoeken. Blijdschap is een geestelijke eigenschap, die iedereen hier en nu kan uitdrukken in de eenvoudige, liefdevolle daden van het dagelijks leven. Wij zullen dan zien hoe waar het is, dat terwijl het goede blijdschap schenkt, ook blijdschap meer van het goede brengt.

"Verblijft u te allen tijde." Dankt God in alles" (1 Thess. 5:16, 18). Niet slechts met de lippen, maar in ons leven moeten blijdschap en dankbaarheid uitgedrukt worden en dit zal ontelbare zegeningen met zich brengen.

Men wende zich schriftelijk voor inlichtingen aan: gaande literatuur van de Christelijke Wetenschap (in de Nederlandse taal uitgegeven) tot: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Midsummer

The sun climbs slowly here. The primitive fecundity of stars turns full and ripe. And crowds the mower's blade, and presses hard Across tall fields. The hoarse corn-whisperers stripe The shimmering heat, and bulk again to earth. The fledgling bird grows strong and wide of wing. And soars and hazards on the drowsing clouds. And hears an empty stream-bed's sorrow— And ever the droning hours laze through the heat; And ever the swelling fruit comes gold and sweet.

LEONE RICE GRELLÉ

Let Us Rejoice

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN WE SEE the joy of children spontaneously and continuously manifested, and their assurance of the love of their parents, it might well inspire in us greater confidence in the Father, God, who ever blesses all. That men stand in need of a fuller, more permanent joy is plain. Those who consider the subject of little importance would do well not only to remember how essential joy is to true living, but to recall how highly the Apostle Paul valued it when, in his list of spiritual fruits, he placed it next to love.

A student of Christian Science who was seeking healing called upon a Christian Science practitioner, but was soon confronted with the apparently irrelevant question, "Are you rejoicing?" Thinking that the practitioner had not grasped what he had said regarding his condition, he explained further; but again he heard the inquiry, "Are you rejoicing?" After still further effort on his part, which was met with the same query, the patient began to discern that regardless of what seemed to be his condition, to rejoice was an indispensable factor in the healing work. In the joyous acknowledgment of the allness and ever-presence of God, good, sorrow and depression would be cast out. Healing immediately followed this spiritual enlightenment.

The fundamental nature of joy can best be understood when it is discerned how all good is possible of attainment through the spiritual understanding of man's true being as the son of God. If God is All and man is created in His image and likeness—as is so clearly stated in the first chapter of Genesis—the possibilities of good in such a relationship must indeed be limitless. Here, then, is the scientific call to a joy far beyond what materiality could provide.

Many Bible characters have experienced great joy as the result of their understanding of God; but no one has so fully demonstrated joy to be the inevitable result of the understanding of man's unity with God as has Christ Jesus, the Way-shower. When he told his hearers (John 10:30), "I and my Father are one," he proved what he said by casting out every form of error. He also made it clear that those who understood his teaching would do even greater works than he was doing. True joy, then, is a spiritual quality arising from the fundamental fact of man's oneness with his Father, God, and it can never spring from the illusory pleasures of matter, mood, or caprice.

When the prophet Isaiah spoke of the manifestation of the Christ-idea, he sought to make it clear that joy was one of its notable characteristics. He wrote (Isaiah 61:1, 3), "The Spirit of the Lord God is upon me: ... to appoint unto them that mourn in Zion, to give unto them beauty for ashes, the oil of joy for mourning, the garment of praise for the spirit of heaviness; that they might be called trees of righteousness, the planting of the Lord, that he might be glorified," while in "Science and Health with Key to the

Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy has written a correlative passage which reads (p. 304): "Harmony is produced by its Principle, is controlled by it and abides with it. Divine Principle is the Life of man. Man's happiness is not, therefore, at the disposal of physical sense. Truth is not contaminated by error. Harmony in man is as beautiful as in music, and discord is unnatural, unreal."

One's understanding of the allness of God as the source of true, that is, of spiritual joy, is strengthened by a statement of the Way-shower's, which brings steadfastness and peace. He comforted his followers with the assurance (John 16:22), "Your joy no man taketh from you." In Christian Science we learn that God is divine Principle, and that Principle is expressed by its ideas, including man. Mrs. Eddy writes (*Science and Health*, p. 520), "Principle and its idea, man, are co-existent and eternal." Thus in the Science of being, the qualities of God—including joy—are unchangeably reflected by man. There is never a time when joy can be lacking in the reflection of divine Principle. It remains, therefore, for each one of us to keep thought so free from materiality that joy finds spontaneous and permanent expression.

To lack joy is to be deprived of the logical outcome of spiritual understanding. Consistently to recognize the thin for which we can be grateful is to cultivate joy and to enhance its loveliness. Let us then cheer our own experience, as well as the world about us, by the expression of more gratitude.

In the universe of God's creating, where the spiritual man forever dwells, there is no hectic rushing hither and thither to seek joy. Joy is a spiritual attribute which all may express here and now in the simple kindnesses of the daily routine. Thus we see how true it is that while good brings joy, joy also brings more good!

"Rejoice evermore. . . . In every thing give thanks" (1 Thessalonians 5:16, 18). Not only with our lips, but in our lives should joy and gratitude be expressed, and this will result in untold blessings.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch.)

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, The Mother Church
Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul St., Boston
Sunday Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday School at 10:45 A. M. Subject of Lesson-Sermon: "Is the Universe, Including Man, Evolved by Atomic Force?"
Wednesday evening meetings at 7:30 include testimonials of Christian Science healing.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy

PUBLISHED BY THE TRUSTEES UNDER THE WILL OF MARY BAKER EDDY

The original, standard, and only textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing is published in the following editions:—

Sunday School Edition, blue or brown cloth	\$2.00
Library Edition, black cloth only, marbled edges	3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, black, blue, or brown semiflextible morocco	3.00
Stiff Leather Edition, black only, gilt edges	4.00
Pocket Edition, black, blue, or brown leather, rocco, Oxford India Bible paper	5.00
De Luxe Edition, black, blue, or brown levant, special Bible paper, wide margins	6.00
Clear-type Edition, large type, black cloth only, gilt edges	7.00
Thumb Indexed Pocket Edition, black limp morocco only	7.50
Readers' Edition, large type, black levant, special Bible paper	11.50
Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, inter-pointed, 5 vols.	12.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION
Cloth Edition \$2.50
Pocket Edition, black semiflextible morocco, Oxford India Bible paper 5.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION
Cloth Edition \$2.50
Pocket Edition, black semiflextible morocco, Oxford India Bible paper 5.50

This textbook, as well as other writings by Mrs. Eddy, may be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, or will be sent postpaid to any address on receipt of remittances payable to:

Hudson C. Burr
Publishers Agent
One, Norway St., Boston, U. S. A.
Catalogue will be sent upon request

Habitats

A squirrel in an oak tree,
A field mouse in a shock,
A pheasant in the tall grass,
A lizard in a rock—
Most creatures have their places
Just as the eye expects,
But strange the things and places
The heart of man selects.

KEITH THOMAS

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL

"What I say unto you I say unto all, WATCH."

JESUS

Each week the Christian Science Sentinel goes out to the world with a wealth of articles and editorials, and also special and timely information regarding the Christian Science movement, together with authenticated testimonies of Christian Science healing. It was founded in 1898 by Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. Price, one year, \$3.50; single copy, 10c.

Other Christian Science Periodicals
founded by Mary Baker Eddy

The Christian Science Journal

Contains an up-to-date directory of Christian Science Churches, Societies, and Reading Rooms, a list of Christian Science Practitioners and Nurses; and articles, editorials, and testimonies of healing. Price, one year, \$3.50; single copy, 35c.

Christian Science Quarterly

Contains the Lesson-Sermons read at the Sunday services. Printed in English; and also in seven other languages with English on alternate pages. Price, one year, \$1.00; single copy, 25c. In Braille, monthly. Price, one year, \$2.50; six months, \$1.25; three months, 65c; single copy, 25c.

The Herald of Christian Science

Contains translated articles, editorials, and testimonies of healing, with alternate pages of English, German and French editions are published monthly. Price, for either, one year, \$2.00; single copy, 20c. Published quarterly are a Scandinavian edition, containing an equal number of articles in Danish, Norwegian, and Swedish; a Dutch edition; an edition in Braille. Price, one year, \$1.00; single copy, 25c.

The above Christian Science periodicals may be purchased from any Christian Science Reading Room, or direct from the publisher. Use coupon for Special Introductory Offer, \$1.

The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Please send to the address below the Christian Science Sentinel for 15 weeks, for which I enclose \$1.00, in accordance with your Special Introductory Offer.

NAME _____
STREET _____
CITY _____
STATE _____ CS-1

By Erwin D. Canham

By Joseph C. Harsch

By Frank L. Perrin

By Frank L. Perrin

Olympic Club to Send a Star-Studded Track and Field Team to the Nationals

Guldahl and Nelson Stand Out in the 'Modern Group'

Double Feature

Sports Here and There

Six National Champions On the Winged-O Roster

By A. Linde Fowler

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Returning to the professional group in the golf Hall of Fame series, I am sure that nobody will gainsay that W. Lawson Little, Jr., belongs among the galaxy of greats. To have captured the United States and British amateur championships two years in succession, as he did in 1934 and '35, would in itself justify his selection, but he supplemented those feats gloriously by winning the 1940 national open. Moreover, his 271 in winning the Canadian open in 1936 established a new scoring

Did You Know?

The American League had only three .300 hitters during the 1905 season.

Macdonald tied for it once. No other family group could compare with that record, all by itself; but that is only half the story of these Three Musketeers.

Brilliant

Willie was the most brilliant. When he won the open in 1899 at Baltimore it was with a margin of 11 strokes over the second man, George Low. In 1906 Willie won the Mexican open with a total of 289. Think of that total for 72 holes 35 years ago! He finished 12 strokes ahead of the second man, the then great Willie Anderson. In the field was Alex Herd, the British open champion of 1902, and Jack White, British open champion of 1904.

Alex, steady and most successful of the three, also was one of the great instructors. Jerome D. Travers, four times national amateur and once national open champion, gave Alex full credit for his advancement and the same goes for Mrs. E. H. Vane, Jr. (Glenna Collett) winner of the women's national six times. Second in the national open in 1938, Alex was still going strong enough to land in the top five as late as 1941.

All three brothers, notably Alex and Macdonald, won other major championships galore. Macdonald, the youngest, electrifying the golfing world with his 278 total in winning the Metropolitan open in 1914. His has been, in a sense, the tragedy of national and international golf, more so than Craig Wood who just broke his streak of "nears" by winning the national open. Macdonald besides losing the 1910 open in a play-off, finished second to Bobby Jones in 1930. He tied for second in the British open of 1930 and again in 1932, finished third in 1923, '24 and '25; won the Canadian open in 1926 and in 1936, twenty-six years after his first appearance in the U. S. G. A. national open records, he won the Seattle open after a play-off with none other than Ralph Guldahl. For years on end Macdonald has been

looked upon as the finest swinger in golf. The national open records of these three constitute a remarkable family record, as follows:



Wide World

Champion and His New Trophy

MARARONECK, N. Y.—Scene here this week as Craig Wood, the new National open golf champion, was placing his Open Cup alongside the National Amateur Cup, which was won by Dick Chapman last year. The trophies are kept at the Winged Foot Club in this city. Not since 1930 has one club had both champions. East Lake Club of Atlanta, Ga., had both that year—as well as the British Open and Amateur champion. That was the year Bobby Jones won all four major titles.

looked upon as the finest swinger in golf.

The national open records of these three constitute a remarkable family record, as follows:

Alex Smith

Year	Place	Score	Position
1898	Myopia	326	2nd
1899	Baltimore	330	8th
1901	Chicago G. C.	331	Tied 13th
1901	Myopia	331	Tied 1st
1902	Garden City	331	14th
1903	Baltusrol	316	4th
1904	Glen View	326	18th
1905	Myopia	328	2nd
1905	Onwentsla	285	Winner
1906	Myopia	328	2nd
1910	Phila. Cricket	298	Winner
1911	Chicago G. C.	321	23d
1912	Buffalo	312	Tied 3d
1913	Brookline	318	Tied 16th
1915	Baltusrol	311	Tied 2nd
1921	Columbia C. C.	303	Tied 5th

Willie Smith

Year	Place	Score	Position
1898	Myopia	326	2nd
1899	Baltimore	330	8th
1901	Chicago G. C.	331	Tied 13th
1901	Myopia	331	Tied 1st
1902	Garden City	331	14th
1903	Baltusrol	316	4th
1904	Glen View	326	18th
1905	Myopia	328	2nd
1905	Onwentsla	285	Winner
1906	Myopia	328	2nd
1910	Phila. Cricket	298	Winner
1911	Chicago G. C.	321	23d
1912	Buffalo	312	Tied 3d
1913	Brookline	318	Tied 16th
1915	Baltusrol	311	Tied 2nd
1921	Columbia C. C.	303	Tied 5th

Macdonald Smith

Year	Place	Score	Position
1901	Phila. Cricket	298	Tied 1st
1902	Myopia	326	2nd
1903	Baltusrol	316	4th
1904	Glen View	326	18th
1905	Myopia	328	2nd
1905	Onwentsla	285	Winner
1906	Myopia	328	2nd
1910	Phila. Cricket	298	Winner
1911	Chicago G. C.	321	23d
1912	Buffalo	312	Tied 3d
1913	Brookline	318	Tied 16th
1915	Baltusrol	311	Tied 2nd
1921	Columbia C. C.	303	Tied 5th

Dedham, Mass., Shot In Title Defense

LORDSHIP, Conn., June 21 (AP)—Dick Shaughnessy of Dedham, Mass., opened defense of his 410 and 20 gauge titles today as the major events in the 13th annual Great Eastern skeet championships got under way at the Remington Gun Club.

The junior championships will also be decided today, while the women's title shoot, the all-bore and the team events will be held tomorrow.

S. Lew Hutchison of Greenwich, N. H., won the first tournament title yesterday when his 96 out of 100 score placed him first in the "unknown angles" event. A field of 59 completed.

Golf Schedule For Next Week

Sunday, June 22

Bay State Golf League Field Day at Sandy Burr; George Wright vs. Arlinton; Wildwood vs. Maynard; Woburn vs. Ponkapoag; Marlboro vs. Brookline; Lexington vs. M. G. A.-W. G. A. club pairs mixed foursomes championship at Dedham (final day).

Monday, June 23

Newspapermen's Golf Association at Unicorn; W. E. P. G. A. amateur-pro tournament, metropolitan style, at Blue Hill.

Tuesday, June 24

W. G. A. competition for the Townsend Cup at Weston.

Wednesday, June 25

W. G. A. senior and junior Scotch foursomes at Brae Burn.

Thursday, June 26

Suburban Twilight Four-Ball League: Pur-nace Brook at Needham; Blue Hill at Norfol; Trappe at Wollaston.

Friday, June 27

M. G. A. medal play tournament at High-land (first day).

Saturday, June 28

M. G. A. medal play tournament at Pur-nace Brook (final day).

Sunday, June 29

M. G. A. medal play tournament at Merri-mack Valley (final day).

Around The Hub

Double-Header at Fenway

The Red Sox play a double-header with the St. Louis Browns tomorrow afternoon at Fenway Park and young Mickey Harris will probably pitch one of the games. The last time out the southpaw had the misfortune to draw Schoolboy Rowe as his mound opponent and the lanky Detroit had one of his good days. It was Mickey's fourth setback, as compared with three triumphs. Joe Dobson, who pitched the series opener yesterday, now sports a record of four and two. In his last four starts, the former Cleveland right-hander has failed to go the full route each time. But yesterday he probably would have made it except for the intense heat.

As the Senators defeated the Indians at Washington, that victory over the Browns yesterday put the Red Sox within 3½ games of the American League lead. The Yankees this morning were only two away and going strong.

Between games of tomorrow's twin bill, Mike Ryba will step up to the plate and accept the trophy for being the most valuable player in the International League last year with the Rochester Red Wings. Mike has been a big help to the Red Sox. In fact, a lot of the boys in the grandstand think he may be just the fellow to bring a World Series to the Fens in the fall. However, October is still many weeks away.

College Girls' Tennis

Katherine Hubbell of Vassar College defends her girls' intercollegiate tennis championship today at the Longwood Cricket Club. Miss Hubbell, a sophomore, recently lost the Vassar College championship to Lonny Myers, a freshman, against Miss Myers' battle against Miss Myers will be held on grass, where Miss Hubbell has more experience. Paired with Barbara Brandt of Smith, Miss Hubbell will oppose Miss Myers and Frances Prindle of Vassar for the doubles crown.

Wood at Worcester

Six of the Nation's outstanding professional golfers, headed by Craig Wood, New Jersey's Blond Bomber who recently captured both the National Open and the Atlanta Masters' tournaments, will stage an exhibition at the Worcester, Mass., Country Club on Saturday, June 28, for the benefit of the British-American Ambulance Corps.

Wood, the long-hitting Jimmy Thomson, Harold "Jug" McSpaden, Vic Ghezzi, Horton Smith, and either Jim Demaret or Clayton Heafner, will participate in the exhibition. A cash prize will be given for the low score.

Wood at Worcester

The exhibitions are part of a B. A. A. C. campaign to replace the ambulance lost when the Steamship Zamzam was sunk by a German raider.

Briefs—Mr. and Mrs. Frederick H. Tarr, Jr., of Rockport, surprised by winning the medal round from a field of 51 teams in the 18th State mixed foursomes golf championship at the Dedham Country and Polo Club yesterday. They scored a 79. . . Albert Stitt, Longwood veteran, scored a quarter-final round victory over Defending Champion Ed Serues of West Medford, 6-2, 6-3, in the Massachusetts singles tennis championship tournament at Longwood yesterday. Final-round play will be held on Sunday.

New England League

Worcester 9, Lynn 8. Manchester 4, Lynn 4.

Sports Here and There

Gathered From Associated Press Reports

N. C. A. A. Track-Field Meet

PALO ALTO, Calif.—Giant Archie Harris, great negro athlete from the University of Indiana, cloaked himself in international glory yesterday by bettering the world record in discus throw trials of the National Collegiate Athletic Association track and field championships. He sent the platter sailing 174ft. 8½in.

The recognized world mark is 174ft. 2½in., set April 28, 1935, by Willi Schroder of Germany.

Ironically, Harris' performance virtually was unattended.

For purposes of safety, the discus throwers were sent to a field adjacent to Stanford Stadium, where other athletes were qualifying in nine other events.

Only the officials assigned to the discus throw and a handful of spectators were there to give Harris a cheer.

The big Negro also qualified in the shot put, at 50ft. 5½in. Al Blozis of Georgetown led in the iron ball competition with a heave of 54ft. ¾in.

Aside from Harris' performance, individual laurels for the day went to Billy Brown of Louisiana State University. He qualified in three events, the 100 and 220-yard dashes and the broad jump. He led the broad jumpers at 24ft. 7½in.; won his heat in the century in 9.8s., and took second in the 220.

All-Star Radiocast

CHICAGO—Kenesaw M. Landis, Commissioner of Baseball, said yesterday that the three major networks, Columbia, Mutual and the National Broadcasting Company will broadcast the ninth annual major leagues all-star baseball game on a sustaining basis. The game will be played July 8 at Detroit.

Clay Court Tennis

CHICAGO—Frankie Parker, who conquered Don McNeill just six days ago to win the St. Louis Triple A tournament, tied it again yesterday to reach the finals of the National clay courts tennis tournament.

The scores were 3-6, 6-0, 6-4, 6-2, with Parker, 1939 clay courts winner, playing a heady, steady game frequently passing the defending champion at the net.

The top seeded Pauline Betz and Mary Arnold, both of Los Angeles, won their way to the women's singles finals. Miss Betz disposed of Doris Hart of Miami, 6-8, 6-1, 6-3, while Miss Arnold, seeded No. 3, defeated Barbara Bradley, another Los Angeles entry, 6-3, 6-1. The championship will be decided Sunday.

Consecutive Base Hits

NEW YORK—Joe Di Maggio, Yankee outfielder hitting in his 33rd straight game, broke a major league record for consecutive base hits in two games when he connected safely the first four times at bat in yesterday's game with Detroit.

After getting three for three in Thursday's encounter with the White Sox, Joe singled in the first

and third innings and connected with another single and double in the fifth as the Yankees scored seven times.

The old record of six hits in six times at bat in two games was set by E. Delahanty of Cleveland in 1894 and equaled by Jim Bottomley of the Cards in 1931 and Roger Cramer of the Athletics in 1935.

Inverness Leads

TOLEDO, Ohio—Leaders in the seventh annual \$7,000 Inverness four-ball matches faced crucial tests in today's pair of 18-hole rounds, the slate calling for the three top-birth duos to battle each other.

The schedule promised to scramble the standings, should the leaders hold each other in check, for under the Inverness round-robin scoring plan any of the lower position twosomes might take over the pace-setting role.

Ben Hogan, the year's No. 1 money winner and leader for the Vardon Trophy, and partner Jimmy Demaret won two matches yesterday to go out front with a plus five rating, but they were to face Byron Nelson, P. G. A. title holder, and long-driving Jimmy Thomson in today's first round.

Nelson and Thomson are in second place with a plus four rating, one count off the pace. The afternoon slate calls for Nelson and Thomson to battle Henry Picard and Johnny Revolta, only two-time winners of the classic, who climbed from last to third place with twin wins yesterday.

Washington Fast

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Washington's long-awaited time trial, bringing rumors of exceptional fast time, overshadowed the arrival of Massachusetts Tech's freshman and varsity crews on the Hudson yesterday.

The Huskies got out early, before the heat interfered with workouts, and went upstream over the full four-mile course. As usual, no time was given out at the Washington boathouse, but observers were deeply impressed by the savage lift to the shell as the power was turned on in the last mile.

Competent observers put the time of the Huskies' trial at about 18m. 30s., by far the best that has been turned in so far during the preparations for Wednesday's Intercollegiate Regatta.

The M. I. T. crews completed the roster of 19 crews that will compete in the varsity, junior varsity and freshman races.

Chess—by F. R. Chevalier

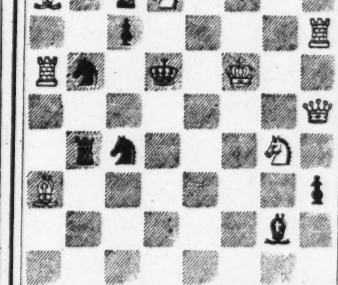
June 21, 1941

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 2259

By Kenneth S. Howard

8 Pieces

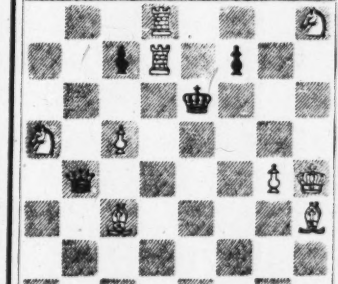


White to play and mate in two (The Observer, Nov. 17, 1935. An illustration of black self-sacrifice with a pawn-bishop Grimshaw interference.)

Problem No. 2260

By Kenneth S. Howard

4 Pieces



White to play and mate in three (American Chess Bulletin, July-August, 1924. A diagonally line-timed White pawn discovers mate on a parallel diagonal. One of the composer's most original conceptions.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 2257. 1. Q-K4 2. P-R3 (Q or R) 3. Q-K3 4. Q-Pch 5. P-R3 (K) 6. P-R3 (K) 7. P-R3 (K) 8. P-R3 (K) 9. P-R3 (K) 10. P-R3 (K) 11. P-R3 (K) 12. P-R3 (K) 13. P-R3 (K) 14. P-R3 (K) 15. P-R3 (K) 16. P-R3 (K) 17. P-R3 (K) 18. P-R3 (K) 19. P-R3 (K) 20. P-R3 (K) 21. P-R3 (K) 22. P-R3 (K) 23. P-R3 (K) 24. P-R3 (K) 25. P-R3 (K) 26. P-R3 (K) 27. P-R3 (K) 28. P-R3 (K) 29. P-R3 (K) 30. P-R3 (K) 31. P-R3 (K) 32. P-R3 (K) 33. P-R3 (K) 34. P-R3 (K) 35. P-R3 (K) 36. P-R3 (K) 37. P-R3 (K) 38. P-R3 (K) 39. P-R3 (K) 40. P-R3 (K) 41. P-R3 (K) 42. P-R3 (K) 43. P-R3 (K) 44. P-R3 (K) 45. P-R3 (K) 46. P-R3 (K) 47. P-R3 (K) 48. P-R3 (K) 49. P-R3 (K) 50. P-R3 (K) 51. P-R3 (K) 52. P-R3 (K) 53. P-R3 (K) 54. P-R3 (K) 55. P-R3 (K) 56. P-R3 (K) 57. P-R3 (K) 58. P-R3 (K) 59. P-R3 (K) 60. P-R3 (K) 61. P-R3 (K) 62. P-R3 (K) 63. P-R3 (K) 64. P-R3 (K) 65. P-R3 (K) 66. P-R3 (K) 67. P-R3 (K) 68. P-R3 (K) 69. P-R3 (K) 70. P-R3 (K) 71. P-R3 (K) 72. P-R3 (K) 73. P-R3 (K) 74. P-R3 (K) 75. P-R3 (K) 76. P-R3 (K) 77. P-R3 (K) 78. P-R3 (K) 79. P-R3 (K) 80. P-R3 (K) 81. P-R3 (K) 82. P-R3 (K) 83. P-R3 (K) 84. P-R3 (K) 85. P-R3 (K) 86. P-R3 (K) 87. P-R3 (K) 88. P-R3 (K) 89. P-R3 (K) 90. P-R3 (K) 91. P-R3 (K) 92. P-R3 (K) 93. P-R3 (K) 94. P-R3 (K) 95. P-R3 (K) 96. P-R3 (K) 97. P-R3 (K) 98. P-R3 (K) 99. P-R3 (K) 100. P-R3 (K) 101. P-R3 (K) 102. P-R3 (K) 103. P-R3 (K) 104. P-R3 (K) 105. P-R3 (K) 106. P-R3 (K) 107. P-R3 (K) 108. P-R3 (K) 109. P-R3 (K) 110. P-R3 (K) 111. P-R3 (K) 112. P-R3 (K) 113. P-R3 (K) 114. P-R3 (K) 115. P-R3 (K) 116. P-R3 (K) 117. P-R3 (K) 118. P-R3 (K) 119. P-R3 (K) 120. P-R3 (K) 121. P-R3 (K) 122. P-R3 (K) 123. P-R3 (K) 124. P-R3 (K) 125. P-R3 (K) 126. P-R3 (K) 127. P-R3 (K) 128. P-R3 (K) 129. P-R3 (K) 130. P-R3 (K) 131. P-R3 (K) 132. P-R3 (K) 133. P-R3 (K) 134. P-R3 (K) 135. P-R3 (K) 136. P-R3 (K) 137. P-R3 (K) 138. P-R3 (K) 139. P-R3 (K) 140. P-R3 (K) 141. P-R3 (K) 142. P-R3 (K) 143. P-R3 (K) 144. P-R3 (K) 145. P-R3 (K) 146. P-R3 (K) 147. P-R3 (K) 148. P-R3 (K) 149. P-R3 (K) 150. P-R3 (K) 151. P-R3 (K) 152. P-R3 (K) 153. P-R3 (K) 154. P-R3 (K) 155. P-R3 (K) 156. P-R3 (K) 157. P-R3 (K) 158. P-R3 (K) 159. P-R3 (K) 160. P-R3 (K) 161. P-R3 (K) 162. P-R3 (K) 163. P-R3 (K) 164. P-R3 (K) 165. P-R3 (K) 166. P-R3 (K) 167. P-R3 (K) 168. P-R3 (K) 169. P-R3 (K) 170. P-R3 (K) 171. P-R3 (K) 172. P-R3 (K) 173. P-R3 (K) 174. P-R3 (K) 175. P-R3 (K) 176. P-R3 (K) 177. P-R3 (K) 178. P-R3 (K) 179. P-R3 (K) 180. P-R3 (K) 181. P-R3 (K) 182. P-R3 (K) 183. P-R3 (K) 184. P-R3 (K) 185. P-R3 (K) 186. P-R3 (K) 187. P-R3 (K) 188. P-R3 (K) 189. P-R3 (K) 190. P-R3 (K) 191. P-R3 (K) 192. P-R3 (K) 193. P-R3 (K) 194. P-R3 (K) 195. P-R3 (K) 196. P-R3 (K) 197. P-R3 (K) 198. P-R3 (K) 199. P-R3 (K) 200. P-R3 (K) 201. P-R3 (K) 202. P-R3 (K) 203. P-R3 (K) 204. P-R3 (K) 205. P-R3 (K) 206. P-R3 (K) 207. P-R3 (K) 208. P-R3 (K) 209. P-R3 (K) 210. P-R3 (K) 211. P-R3 (K) 212. P-R3 (K) 213. P-R3 (K) 214. P-R3 (K) 215. P-R3 (K) 216. P-R3 (K) 217. P-R3 (K) 218. P-R3 (K) 219. P-R3 (K) 220. P-R3 (K) 221. P-R3 (K) 222. P-R3 (K) 223. P-R3 (K) 224. P-R3 (K) 225. P-R3 (K) 226. P-R3 (K) 227. P-R3 (K) 228. P-R3 (K) 229. P-R3 (K) 230. P-R3 (K) 231. P-R3 (K) 232. P-R3 (K) 233. P-R3 (K) 234. P-R3 (K) 235. P-R3 (K) 236. P-R3 (K) 237. P-R3 (K) 238. P-R3 (K) 239. P-R3 (K) 240. P-R3 (K) 241. P-R3 (K) 242. P-R3 (K) 243. P-R3 (K) 244. P-R3 (K) 245. P-R3 (K) 246. P-R3 (K) 247. P-R3 (K) 248. P-R3 (K) 249. P-R3 (K) 250. P-R3 (K) 251. P-R3 (K) 252. P-R3 (K) 253. P-R3 (K) 254. P-R3 (K) 255. P-R3 (K) 256. P-R3 (K) 257. P-R3 (K) 258. P-R3 (K) 259. P-R3 (K) 260. P-R3 (K) 261. P-R3 (K) 262. P-R3 (K) 263. P-R3 (K) 264. P-R3 (K) 265. P-R3 (K) 266. P-R3 (K) 267. P-R3 (K) 268. P-R3 (K) 269. P-R3 (K) 270. P-R3 (K) 271. P-R3 (K) 272. P-R3 (K) 273. P-R3 (K) 274. P-R3 (K) 275. P-R3 (K) 276. P-R3 (K) 277. P-R3 (K) 278. P-R3 (K) 279. P-R3 (K) 280. P-R3 (K) 281. P-R3 (K) 282. P-R3 (K) 283. P-R3 (K) 284. P-R3 (K) 285. P-R3 (K) 286. P-R3 (K) 287. P-R3 (K) 288. P-R3 (K) 289. P-R3 (K) 290. P-R3 (

Today's sales (est.)	100,000
Previous day's sales	356,070
1941 volume to date	60,710,072
1940 volume to date	132,240,625

Commerce and
Finance

Consumer Buying Holds Wide Margin of Improvement Over 1940

Business and
IndustryBabson Finds
No Cause For
Pessimism

By Roger W. Babson

BABSON PARK, Mass.—Not many hundred years ago, England was divided into little Principalities. Each had its own army, castle, and cathedral. All went well while the battering ram was the heaviest implement of warfare. Until the warfare use of powder was invented, every little Principality made its own war materials. Only a few were able to make cannons, guns, shot, and powder. Hence, these Principalities were forced to combine into what is now England. It was not because one Principality was braver than another; but it was a question of geography and other uncontrollable factors. Uncontrollable factors likewise explain why today in New York the British pound sterling notes sell around \$2 and British Government bonds sell in the 30's.

What History Teaches

Peace reigned again for two hundred years more until the use of steam was applied to war vessels. Sailing battle frigates had required no bases and used no coal or oil. Small nations of seafaring people, properly located, even had certain advantages. When, however, the era of steam came, the situation again changed. Holland and Spain became secondary powers, while England with its vast supplies of coal and iron forced ahead. This again changed the map of the world. It was not a question of courage; but of geography and other uncontrollable factors.

The same general principle applies to the Western Hemisphere. The United States and Canada are natural allies and should continue to work together. Some day the United States and Canada may be obliged to take over Mexico, the West Indies, and the Latin American countries bordering the Caribbean. Whether or not the United States and Canada will be in a position to dictate to the Argentine Republic, Brazil, or Chile is another matter. However, this is something that will be determined solely by geography and natural resources.

Importance of Character

Of course, geography and natural resources are not everything. The character of the people is of great importance. History shows that the nations which forged ahead were motivated by a religion which taught "rewards and punishments." All combined to develop ruling classes which won their power through struggle supplemented by native intelligence, physical strength, and indomitable courage. All went well for a while; but as their successors came into power it was the same story, "where wealth accumulates men decay."

Although we hate to admit it, this same problem is involved in World War II. The democracies have become soft. Their rulers are no longer men who secure power through ability; but rather are politicians winning votes by deceiving the people, encouraging laziness, and offering false security. The Nazi gang—however bad they are—do believe in the survival of the fittest and certain Old Testament doctrines which we have discarded. America is still young and can run on its momentum for some time. Hence, although the character problem may not be a factor in our present conflict, it will be all-important some day.

How the World Will Look

World War I had no reason for starting in 1914 and it settled nothing. With World War II, however, the situation is very different. Today, the bombing plane and tanks bear the same relation to warfare as did the original use of powder in warfare and the use of steam in ships of war. National boundary lines, existing before the development of modern air warfare, cannot be expected to hold. Winston Churchill knew this before Hitler's arrival. After the war there will be considerations of European nations. Hitler has already sold this idea to France and the Balkan States. To what extent this centralized power can be extended beyond the confines of Continental Europe, no one now knows!

Something to Remember

Another optimistic feature of the present world conflict is our policy of backing both England and China. Thereby we are bound to win something which should in the end pay us for our sacrifices. I say this because military strategy—contrary to popular opinion—believes

WHEN AND WHERE TO
DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGSIn the Mutual Savings Banks
of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on date listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank, July 1
Franklin Savings Bank, July 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank, July 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank, July 10
Union Savings Bank, July 10
Warren Institution for Savings, July 10
East Boston Savings Bank, July 15
Elmer Savings Bank, July 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury, July 15
Wilder Savings Bank, July 15
Charlestown Five Cents Bank, July 20

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Somerville Savings Bank, July 1
Brookline Savings Bank, July 1
Cambridgeport Savings Bank, July 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank, July 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea, July 20

Nominated



Frederick P. Champ

Bankers Association
Nominates Champ
To Be New President

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
CHICAGO—The next President of the Mortgage Bankers Association of America will be Frederick P. Champ of Logan, Utah, succeeding Dean R. Hill of Buffalo, New York, according to an announcement by Byron T. Shutz, Kansas City, chairman of the organization's nominating committee. Mr. Champ was named the official nominee at the board of governors meeting here and will be voted upon at the annual Convention in New York in October. Nomination, through official channels, is tantamount to election.

Mr. Champ is a banker and a mortgage lender on farm, city and residential real estate in Utah and Idaho and will be the first "farm man" to head the Mortgage Bankers Association in nearly two decades. The organization, however, has strong associations with the farm mortgage field and was known as the Farm Mortgage Bankers Association at its founding in 1914. Mr. Champ is Vice-President of the association during the 1940-41 term and a member of the Farm Mortgage Committee which is active in sponsoring a plan to further extend mutual mortgage insurance to farm loans.

He is President of the Utah Mortgage Loan Corporation and the Cache Valley Banking Company. He is director of the Salt Lake City Branch of the San Francisco Federal Reserve Bank, President of the Board of Trustees of the Utah State Agricultural College, a member of the Utah Centennial Commission and Vice-President of the American Forestry Association. He is a native of Utah and studied at schools there and in Colorado Springs before entering Harvard in 1915.

In recent years he served as a member of the Utah Governor's Committee for the Emergency Distribution of Waters of Bear River in Utah and Idaho, the Salt Lake District Board of the RFC, chairman of the Governor's Advisory Committee on Public Welfare and Emergency Relief and the Utah State Board of Public Welfare.

Public Offerings
Above Last Year

NEW YORK, (P)—Public offerings of new securities dwindled during the week ended June 19 to \$24,033,421, the smallest total in 104 weeks, Standard & Poor's Corp. reported.

A dearth of refunding issues was responsible for the decline in new offerings. Nearly \$21,000,000 of the total represented new money, about half of which was taken by corporations.

Comparisons follow:

	This Week	Previous Week	Year Ago
Municipal	\$12,247,000	\$13,000,000	\$12,618,000
Public Utility	4,290,000	7,055,000	1,190,000
Railroad	6,496,421	300,000	320,000
Miscellaneous	24,033,421	47,858,135	24,746,641

that finally both England and Japan will win or else both will lose. The similar geographical features make this certain.

If the United States were backing both England and Japan, we would then have something to worry about. Then we would win all or lose all. Now, however, we are playing safe because to the extent Germany may possibly win, Japan must necessarily lose. No one can now determine whether, after World War II, the United States will turn for trade and investments easterly to Europe or westerly to Asia; but by backing both England and China, we are sure of one of these great potential continents. Also remember: Although Germany can cut England's "life lines," Germany has not shown how she can protect her own life lines as they are extended.

Yes, let's contribute our best to helping the democracies—but let us not weaken ourselves with worry. We will not let Britain be beaten. Yes, and Hitler will be punished. God is still ruling in His heavens. Some changes and readjustments may, however, be for the best. This could apply to the Mediterranean Sea and northern Africa—who knows? There may be a wise "happy medium" between Lindbergh's defeatism and the warmonger's propaganda! So let's cheer up!

OBrien Russell & Co.

INSURANCE
of Every Description108 Water Street Boston
Tel. Lafayette 5708
111 Broadway New York
Bureau 7-3516Retail Sales
14 to 17 P. C.
Over Year Ago

NEW YORK (P)—Retail trade gains narrowed somewhat this week as cool and rainy weather prevailed in many parts of the country, but a wide margin of improvement over a year ago was maintained, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

Industrial activity, meanwhile, continued at peak levels in all divisions and there was brisk buying of fall merchandise in wholesale markets, the agency said in the regular weekly review of business.

In the apparel trade reports indicated a letup in buying in some lines but promotion sales of sports goods and vacation items were described as successful. Consumer purchases of automobiles was intense, the review noted, and record purchases of refrigerators and other electrical appliances continued. Stocks of some items was said to be low.

Compared with a year ago, sales volumes for the country as a whole was 14 to 17 per cent, the review said with the widest gain recorded in the Pacific Coast area ranging from 20 to 24 per cent. Volume in the Southwest was 17 to 22 per cent higher; in New England it was 15 to 18 per cent; Middle West 12 to 18; East 10 to 15 and in the Northwest 8 to 11. There was some slackening of turnover in the South, where a shortage of power has been felt in some localities.

On the wholesale front orders for all merchandise were heavy but volume in some instances was dependent upon the ability of merchants to get the goods. Ordering of fall lines was said to be running about three weeks earlier than usual.

Treasury to Cut

Personnel in All
Regional Offices

WASHINGTON (P)—The Treasury has advised its accounting and disbursing offices throughout the country to prepare for drastic cuts in personnel and consolidation into about 20 regional offices.

Officials said the moves would be necessary upon the passage of an appropriation which has already been approved by the House and a Senate committee. The bill will cut emergency funds available for accounting and disbursing employees about in half.

State accounting and disbursing offices of the Federal Treasury are expected to be closed generally. Part of their personnel will be transferred to the new regional offices, and the remainder dismissed.

About half of the 2,537 emergency employees in the State offices may lose their jobs.

Officials declined to identify the 20 regional cities in which the new offices will be located, except to say that they will include the 12 Federal Reserve cities, which are: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Richmond, Atlanta, Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Dallas, San Francisco and Cleveland.

Penna. Road Places

Large Rail Order

PHILADELPHIA (P)—The Pennsylvania Railroad announced it had placed orders for 150,000 tons of new steel rail—enough, officials said, to lay almost 700 miles of track when rolled.

It was the second big order by the railroad in as many days. The company disclosed it had placed orders for \$23,000,000 worth of new equipment to meet increasing demands for shipment of defense materials.

The steel rail order is the largest such purchase made by the road since 1931. The Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation will roll 75,000 tons of the order; Bethlehem Steel Company 66,000 tons, and Inland Steel Company 9,000 tons.

Costa Rica Seen

Asking U. S. Loan

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica (P)—Official sources said Costa Rica would ask the United States Export-Import Bank for \$5,000,000 to strengthen the nation's economy. Financial Agent Julio Pena is expected to go to Washington for the negotiations.

Warner & Swasey Will

Close One Week in July

CLEVELAND (P)—Warner & Swasey Co., one of the country's leading machine tool producers, will shut down for more than a week at the end of July, but President Charles J. Stillwell said the halt will not interfere with scheduled deliveries.

Mr. Stillwell said the company told the Office of Production Management "that if the Government wanted the maximum number of turret lathes that can be produced from a plant already operating seven days a week, 24 hours a day, time out will have to be taken some time for power plant installation and other power readjustments. The company has selected the time in July when employees as well as can secure some advantage in the way of a vacation."

Fraser Would Distribute Tax
Burden Among All Citizens

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., June 21.—There are only three ways of meeting the national defense program cost, according to Leon Fraser, President of the First National Bank of the City of New York and one-time head of the Bank for International Settlements. The program must be paid for some day, he told the New York Bankers Association at the Queensbury Hotel here last night, and the payment must be the result of hard work and sacrifices if a successful defense of democracy is to be made.

The 3-point program outlined by Mr. Fraser to pay for the armaments needed calls for (1) "pay as you go, which means heavy, unprecedented taxes"; (2) "pay a little later through borrowing," and (3) "not pay at all, which is inflation."

Favors Compulsory Saving

Mr. Fraser stressed that consideration of the tax proposals in Washington would, if written into law, affect only about 6,500,000 persons and would not touch the armament workers, "who are reaping the most benefits from the defense program." He favored a tax bill which would distribute the burden among all citizens and urged strong promotion by bankers of subscriptions to defense bonds.

He was for a system of compulsory saving in which the employer would deduct a part of the employee's wage and deposit it in banks, which, in turn, would lend the money in defense bonds. This, he held, might be used by the Government in the emergency and the workers would have funds

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London.—By public trusts. Ernest Bevin was a member of this Committee and it was that only national ownership of the waterways could ensure their full use and proper development.

The recent amalgamation of the Ministries of Transport and Shipping in a new Ministry of Wartime Communications under the control of Baron Leathers, a well-known shipping expert, indicates the Government's realization that supply is a central problem of modern warfare.

Just as Germany's successes hitherto have been due in no small measure to superiority in organization and speed in supply—in getting their forces where they want them—so Britain's effective answer to the Nazis will only come when this country has effectively organized its transport systems into one unit concentrated upon the national war effort.

For it was the timely appearance of sea transport which saved the British Army at Dunkirk, the Battle of the Atlantic is an attack on transport and the blockade of Germany is ultimately nothing but a denial of transport to the Axis powers.

Much that has been written about the demands for unification of transport indicates the writers assume or fear that nationalization of railways, road transport, canals, and shipping is pending. But it is now authoritatively declared that the new Ministry's aims are strategic, not financial, and that no change in the present ownership of railways is contemplated at the moment.

The task facing the new Ministry is a formidable one. It is that of co-ordinating rail, road, and canal transport to meet the peculiar conditions of this war.

Even before 1939 experts had pointed out that Britain's distribution of transport did not coincide with the distribution of its industry. This was because the British railway system was completed in the main, more than 70 years ago. And, in the present war, because of the heavy bombing of south and east coast harbors, the demand for transport has been directed toward the west.

Need Co-ordination

The Government has taken steps to improve the canal situation by offering a £10 grant to the carrying companies for every newly trained canal bargee who brings into service boats now lying idle.

Experts stress the point that the new Ministry of Communications must co-ordinate all forms of transport for the national struggle. The essential physical tasks it is called upon to fulfil, not any financial considerations, are of primary importance.

Railway stockholders undoubtedly have the most to say of all private interests in any new national reorganization of transport. What their attitude to any future proposals of this sort is, is unknown. But it is certain that if they ask more than a reasonable return upon their investment for the duration of the war and to be in a position to renew their material assets after the war, they will receive little sympathy from the public, especially as many investors are receiving far less compensation than they are at present.

Britain's shipping losses, as President Roosevelt, indicated in his May 27 fireside talk, are still a serious matter. From Sept. 1, 1939, to the end of April, 1941, official figures showed a total loss of 6,127,773 tons of merchant shipping, of which 3,896,342 were British, and 2,231,431 tons Allied and neutral. (In 1940, the total losses were 3,768,800 tons.)

Until shipping in the United States and Canada is in full swing, the shipyards of the United Kingdom must replace most of this tonnage. But here first claims go to the Navy. As a result, merchant construction is at the rate of about 1,500,000 tons a year.

Tire Concerns
Plan Stations
For Retreading

AKRON, Ohio (P)—Major tire companies plan to set up retreading stations in large cities to help take up the slack occasioned by the Government-ordered curtailment of rubber consumption, rubbermen said.

Instead of buying new tires, many motorists will have tires retreaded, it was predicted.

Consumption Outlook

Rubber consumption will cut approximately 30 per cent from the average for 1941's first five months as a result of curtailment aimed at building up the U. S. stockpile of the staple. May consumption was 71,187 long tons, and the five-month average was 68,054.

Total reserves in the United States on June 1 were 363,000 tons, of which the Government held 188,000 and commercial sources 175,000. There was 147,459 tons en route. Crude imports in May were 105,859 tons. Commercial sources took 96,911 tons of this while the Government's Rubber Reserve Co. got 8,948. Dealers and manufacturers added 25,724 tons to their stockpile in the month.

Rubber reclaimed for use last month amounted to 21,353 tons, and rubber interests said reclaiming plants had a capacity of only slightly over 25,000.

The Akron Beacon Journal said the Government was dealing with British and Dutch Governments to persuade Far Eastern plantation growers to produce more rubber. They now are producing at only 84 per cent of capacity, the newspaper asserted.

Rubber For Defense

About 25 per cent of current rubber production is going for defense purposes.

Tire manufacturers, consuming about 70 per cent of the country's consumption, are to be allowed a percentage of their previous consumption.

"Pilot" plants to produce synthetic rubber, now being built by the major companies, are expected to be able to produce around 20,000 tons a year by the end of 1941.

If crude rubber supplies were cut off, authorities in the industry have estimated, two years would be required to complete synthetic rubber factories which could meet American requirements under emergency conditions.

Pacific Gas Co.

Is Planning New
\$10,000,000 Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—The Pacific Gas & Electric Company has filed with the California Railroad Commission an application for authority to issue and sell at not less than its par value 400,000 shares, amounting to \$10,000,000 par value, of its 5 per cent first preferred stock.

A registration statement covering this proposed issue will also be filed in the San Francisco regional office of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The new shares will be of \$25 par value each, as are all of the company's shares, both preferred and common, and will be identical in all respects, except as to the dividend rate, with the 6 per cent and 5½ per cent first preferred stock already outstanding. Adhering to its long established policy, the company expects to offer this stock for sale direct to the public, including particularly its customers and employees.

Since its initiation of the "customer-ownership" plan in 1914, the company has effected the direct sale, without underwriting, of approximately \$76,000,000 par value of its preferred stock. The last offering of this kind was made in 1932, when an issue of \$5,000,000 par value of 6 per cent first preferred stock was sold within a period of six weeks, more than 7,000 individual subscriptions being received.

At the close of 1940 there were outstanding with the public 4,137,662 shares of 6 per cent and 1,173,163 shares of 5½ per cent first preferred stock with a total par value of \$134,270,625. Ownership of these shares was vested in about 59,000 stockholders, of whom approximately 48,000 or 80 per cent were California residents.

In addition, 6,261,357 shares of common stock, aggregating \$156,533,925 par value, were outstanding in the names of 37,000 stockholders, including more than 21,000 residents of this State.

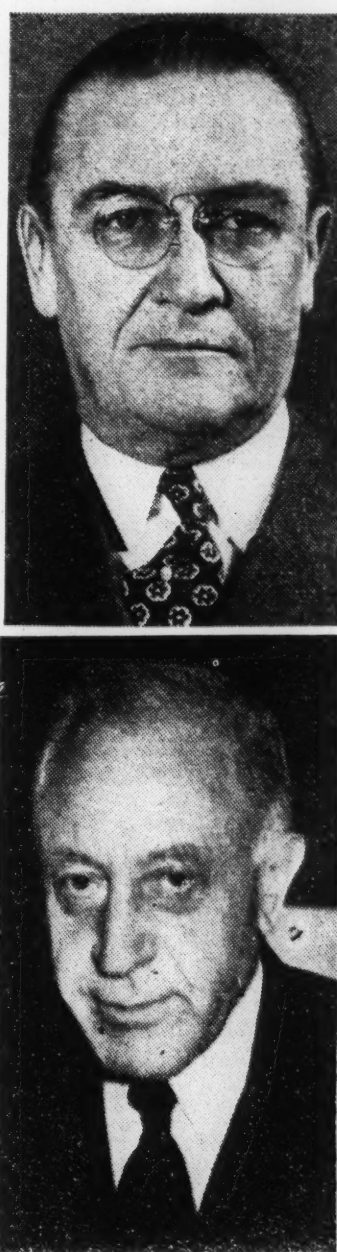
The proceeds from the sale of this stock will be used to supplement the present cash balance in order to provide additional funds for the company's large construction program and for the retirement of its debt.

At maturity on Dec. 1, 1941, of an outstanding issue of approximately \$20,000,000 par value of its first and refunding mortgage Series "B" 6 per cent bonds.

"Bookvertising" Analyzed

NEW YORK (P)—"Bookvertising" is the title of a 256-page book announced for September 1 publication by Saybrook House, Guardian Life Building, New York. It is described as an exhaustive analysis of advertising in the form of bound books. "Bookvertising" will examine for the first time the use of this advertising medium by business organizations and institutions to increase prestige and revenue. It has been compiled by the bookvertising research division of Bookbinding & Book Production Magazine.

Airline Directors



Associated Press; By a Staff Photographer

Top: Edward H. Butler and (bottom) John W. Farley, elected to the board of directors of American Airlines, Inc. Mr. Butler is president and publisher of the Buffalo Evening News and Mr. Farley is a member of the law firm of Herrick, Smith, Donald & Farley of Boston.

New Southeastern
Power Curtailment
Scheme Is Offered

ATLANTA (P)—Textile mills and other southeastern industries, hampered by power restrictions, caused by drought-lowered water sources, were offered a new plan of operation in lieu of the present quota system, Georgia Power Company officials announced.

The original curtailment plan in effect in Georgia, Alabama and South Carolina since Monday called for reduction of power consumption by one-third in all non-defense operations during the week end.

The alternate plan, effective next Monday with all industrial consumers of the Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina and Gulf coast power companies, will ask for a one-third curtailment of normal power use 7 a. m. until 11 p. m. Monday through Saturday. Full-time operations will be allowed from 11 p. m. until 7 a. m. daily and also on Sundays.

Power company officials expect the new program to prove more popular with a majority of the textile mills where, in some cases, Labor leaders and city ordinances have hindered Sunday mill operation.

Power companies have found they can supply power needs between 11 p. m. and 7 a. m. from steam plants and hydro-plants without necessity of drawing on depleted water storage reservoirs. Results of the voluntary system so far are "very encouraging," power company officials said.

In Georgia, Monday's reduction from normal consumption figures amounted to 19 per cent. Twenty-five per cent was cut from the daily average on Tuesday and Wednesday's reduction was said to be approximately 21 per cent.

More than 60 per cent of the Georgia Power Company's output goes directly to industrial consumers, affected by the newly-devised power quota system.

Quebec's Butter, Cheese
Output Gains in May

QUEBEC (CP)—Officials of the Statistics Bureau of the Department of Municipal Affairs, Trade and Commerce have announced that butter and cheese production in Quebec for May totaled 9,280,307 and 2,950,742 pounds, respectively.

The figures compare with last year's corresponding totals of 8,050,873 pounds of butter and 568,146 pounds of cheese. For the first five months of 1941, butter production was 16,825,751 pounds and cheese production 3,493,043 pounds.

Replogle Avers
Steel Capacity
Rise Is Unwise

NEW YORK (P)—J. Leonard Replogle, director of steel supply in the 1918 War Industries Board, was quoted in the magazine "The Iron Age" as saying the United States faces a tragic period, possibly involving loss of the war, unless the Government revises its steel production plans.

Mr. Replogle, who is chairman of Warren Foundry & Pipe Corporation, recommended:

"1. Severe restriction of commercial use of steel, with a 50 to 75 per cent cut in automobile steel shipments as a starter and further cuts until no steel is going into automobiles for civilian use."
"2. Reduction of losses and elimination of some of the vast burden now being thrown on the American railroads due to needless cross-hauling of steel and petroleum products."

"3. Abandonment of schemes for vast long-term increases in steel capacity which would cause production too late to help United States industry and would complicate the task of post-war adjustments to peacetime conditions."

Concerning the third point, which refers to the Office of Production Management proposal that the Nation's steel-making capacity immediately be increased by 10,000,000 tons annually, Mr. Replogle asserted:

"It is definitely not needed if certain restrictions would be put in effect."
"It would not be effective within two and a half years, after which the extra capacity would probably be a liability rather than an asset."

"It would cost about \$1,250,000,000 and would require 4,250,000 tons of steel for construction, which would build approximately 1,000 ships so urgently needed now."

"Our present steel capacity is approximately 91,000,000 tons," he said. "A 10,000,000-ton increase would involve great cost and coal mining development, thousands of locomotives and cars, new dock facilities, 30 new Lake vessels for ore, coal and limestone, 2,200 hydro-product ovens, 18 blast furnaces, 100 open hearth furnaces, slab mills, blooming mills, plate mills, finishing mills and vast electrical power and steam developments."

Auto Production
Holds High Level

DETROIT (P)—Ward's Reports, Inc., estimated passenger car and truck production this week at 133,565 units. The slight decline from last week's 134,682, the survey said, was due to scattered shortages which impaired operations in minor degree. A year ago this week output totaled 90,060 vehicles.

Ward's said that volume would soon begin its normal seasonal receding cycle.

Excess Reserves
Decline in Week

WASHINGTON (P)—Quarterly federal income tax payments took a \$180,000,000 bite out of idle funds in the banks last week.

The Federal Reserve Board said that because of large withdrawals of bank deposits to meet June 15 income tax liabilities, lendable excess reserves of banks declined by that amount and reached a total of \$5,310,000,000 in the week ended June 18.

Power companies have found they can supply power needs between 11 p. m. and 7 a. m. from steam plants and hydro-plants without necessity of drawing on depleted water storage reservoirs. Results of the voluntary system so far are "very encouraging," power company officials said.

In Georgia, Monday's reduction from normal consumption figures amounted to 19 per cent. Twenty-five per cent was cut from the daily average on Tuesday and Wednesday's reduction was said to be approximately 21 per cent.

More than 60 per cent of the Georgia Power Company's output goes directly to industrial consumers, affected by the newly-devised power quota system.

At maturity on Dec. 1, 1941, of an outstanding issue of approximately \$20,000,000 par value of its first and refunding mortgage Series "B" 6 per cent bonds.

Quebec's Butter, Cheese
Output Gains in May

QUEBEC (CP)—Officials of the Statistics Bureau of the Department of Municipal Affairs, Trade and Commerce have announced that butter and cheese production in Quebec for May totaled 9,280,307 and 2,950,742 pounds, respectively.

The figures compare with last year's corresponding totals of 8,050,873 pounds of butter and 568,146 pounds of cheese. For the first five months of 1941, butter production was 16

Listed New York Bond
and New York Curb
QuotationsGrain Men See
Possibility Of
Fixed Prices

CHICAGO, June 21 (AP)—With perfect weather and crop conditions prevailing through most of the grain belt, prices of all grains today were within a few cents of the highest quotations for the current crop year.

But the trade has virtually ignored these conditions, as well as a stern warning from Leon Henderson, Director of the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply, that the Government would take steps to curtail unwarranted increases in general price levels. Market observers said his recent remarks at a meeting of the oil industry representatives lent weight to reports that price control legislation might soon be asked of Congress.

Soybeans High
Most of the recent strength in the grain markets has been associated with the advances registered by soybeans, which are currently selling at around the best levels in four years, and with the rise in cotton-seed oil, lard and surrounding commodities.

Trade, however, has been exceedingly light and the market has lacked new buying. Profit taking at times has checked advances and hedging sales have been small and inconsequential to date.

Recognition of unusual crop conditions by the Department of Agriculture was seen in the announcement that mid-monthly reports on crops would be issued during the next three months and led to an unprecedented revision of the national wheat crop estimate. A drastic cut in the Oklahoma yield and perhaps in the national total was expected by some market observers in the new report to be issued next Monday after the close of the market.

Excellent progress was being made in harvesting of winter wheat in the Southwest after a period of persistent rains which resulted in some damage by flooding and also in attacks of black rust according to the modern Miller crop report, which said: "While the tendency is to reduce estimates on the wheat in Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas, improvement is reported in other sections of the belt."

Wheat Goes to Storage

The bulk of the new wheat being moved to terminals was being ordered into storage for Government loans, which some traders said was reflected in the absence of hedging pressure.

The movement of the crop was heavier than a year ago as reflected in carlot grain receipts at principal terminals. Receipts at Kansas City on Friday were 316 cars of wheat, compared with 166 a year ago, at Hutchinson 168 against 18, at Salina 83 against 9, at Wichita 165 against 56.

Despite improved weather and crop conditions during the past week prices of wheat had declined but 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 cents, while corn was 1/4 off to 1/2 cent higher, oats and rye 1/2 to 3/4 cent, and soybeans 3/4 to 1/2 cent higher.

Chicago Soon May
Have Unified System
Of Transportation

CHICAGO (AP)—With the approval of the Federal Court, securities holders and the public, Chicago soon may have a unified transportation system of trolley cars, elevated and subway trains and possibly buses.

The City Council has removed a barrier in a dispute that has been going on since 1927 by passing an ordinance authorizing the city to acquire the Chicago Motor Coach Company.

While the straphanger may benefit from a proposed modernization program costing \$102,000,000, there is a possibility he may have to contribute a few cents a ride. Alderman Paul H. Douglas, who headed the minority of six against the city's plan, said the city was making too many concessions to the transit lines and predicted an 8 or 9 cent street car fare would result.

The present trolley fare is 7 cents and those of the Elevated and bus lines 10 cents. Limited transfer privileges between the three systems are in effect now.

If the council and the line's securities holders approve of the plan, the ordinance will be placed before the voters in a referendum in November.

May Construction
Highest Since 1930

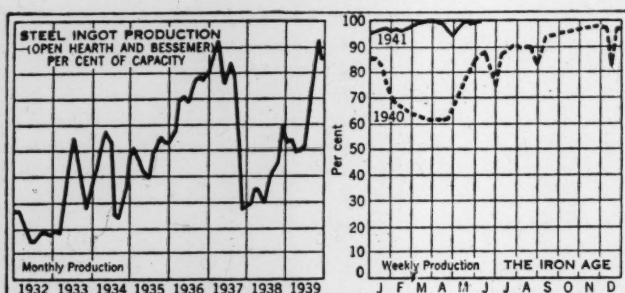
By the Associated Press

Construction contracts in May were the largest of any month since June, 1930, and amounted to \$548,700,000, for the 37 eastern states territory, F. W. Dodge Corp. said.

This represented an increase of 35 per cent over the preceding month and 65 per cent over May, 1940.

Private ownership construction amounted to \$293,864,000, or 54 per cent of the total, while public ownership projects accounted for \$254,836,000, or 46 per cent.

One and two-family house building continued to be a large factor and contracts represented 28 per cent of the May total. More than 30,000 new dwelling units were provided for by this dollar volume.

Current Steel Rate Seen
Sufficient for Guns, Butter
One Stock
For C. & S.

Butter or guns? Defense officials are insisting on full supplies of butter as well as guns in the present emergency, so far as the steel industry is concerned. Almost as much steel was used in the entire boom year of 1929 will be available for civilian consumption in 1941, after all known defense needs have been accommodated, if the rate of steel production established in May can be maintained throughout the remainder of the year, according to The Iron Age.

Despite this large tonnage for civilian use, the publication points out, defense officials are insisting that the industry build 10,000,000 more tons of steel capacity to accommodate estimated civilian requirements of future years.

Conservative estimates of steel output for 1941 would be 85,000,000 tons of ingots, the publication says, exclusive of production from new capacity which will come into operation later this year.

Defense and British and Canadian export needs will amount to about 25,400,000 tons of ingots, leaving 60,100,000 tons available for non-war use. Production in 1929 was 62,000,000 tons.

Steel output in May was 7,101,759 tons, or 99.3 per cent of capacity.

Reservoir of Skilled Workmen
For Aviation Seen Running Low

NEW YORK (AP)—The reservoir of skilled workmen for aviation is running low, not only in trained men but in raw recruits possessing the ability to learn.

This is the gist of a report today from the Psychological Corporation here, based on a four-year study of the men applying for jobs with the Wardwood Governor Company, Rockford, Ill. The company manufactures control equipment for airplane propellers.

The Psychological Corporation, since 1937, has been supplying aptitude tests by which this company selected new workmen for its expanding production and to fill vacancies. The tests were designed to show whether a man possessed the co-ordination of hands which make it likely he would do good work.

Retail Furniture
Store Sales Have
22 P. C. Rise in May

CHICAGO (AP)—Retail furniture store sales of May last year were 22 per cent over May of last year, according to the best monthly gain registered so far this year, the National Retail Furniture Association announced. The association said early reports on June volume are optimistic.

Sales for the first five months of this year were 19 per cent ahead of the like 1940 period, the association said. The Boston Federal Reserve District, with a May gain of 58 per cent and a five months upturn of 37 per cent, led the country in the rate of increase.

The Cleveland and Chicago districts were tied for second place in May gains, both recording an upturn of 32 per cent over last May. San Francisco reported a 29 per cent gain and Kansas City 28 per cent. Only the Minneapolis district, with a decline of 2 per cent, showed a downturn.

For the first five months, the Cleveland district gained 34 per cent, San Francisco 28 per cent, Atlanta 25 per cent and Chicago 24 per cent.

Steel Firms' 1940 Costs 91 Cents
Of Each Dollar Received From Sales

NEW YORK (AP)—Costs of the country's steel making plants, including taxes, last year took 91 cents of each dollar received from sales, compared with 83 cents in 1939.

Other salient comparisons with 1929, shown in the report were:

1. Nine cents of each sales dollar went for interest to bondholders, dividends to stockholders and for surplus last year, compared with 17 cents in 1929.

2. Pay rolls took 35 cents of each dollar last year, 35 1/2 cents in 1929.

3. Costs of materials, freight charges and other expenses, reflecting indirect labor costs to some extent, took 44 1/2 cents of each dollar in 1940, and 38 1/2 cents in 1929.

4. Taxes took 6 1/2 cents of the sales dollar last year, 4 cents in 1929.

5. Dividends were 4 cents of each dollar in 1940, but 6 1/2 cents in 1929.

Construction is slated to start in about two months and the job will require about two years for completion, it was learned.

At Joliet, a new coarse road mill and a merchant mill will be added to the Collins Street plant, which, when completed, will replace present facilities at the Rockdale and Scott Street plants.

The work at Waukegan will consist of replacements, rearrangements and improvements to facilities to increase efficiency.

Theater Earnings' Rise
Offset by Higher Taxes

NEW YORK, June 17 (AP)—Theater operations thus far in 1941 are somewhat better than a year ago but increased taxes offset the improvement in earnings, Barney Balaban, President of Paramount Pictures, Inc., said at the annual stockholders meeting.

While revenue from films shown abroad has declined slightly when compared with a year ago, he said, there has been some improvement in recent weeks. So far, Paramount's British properties have suffered "only minor" damage as a result of bombings, Mr. Balaban said.

SEC Favors
One Stock
For C. & S.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission has refused to permit the Commonwealth & Southern Corporation to introduce evidence at a hearing to determine whether the corporate structure is unnecessarily complicated or the voting power unfairly distributed.

Commonwealth & Southern had insisted on the right to present evaluation data for the entire system on the ground that the SEC could not properly decide the questions without such evidence. The company had offered to put J. Samuel Hart, an independent utilities expert, on the witness stand.

"We think it clear," the Commission said in a formal opinion, "that the testimony of such a witness would be wholly irrelevant to that issue, and that enough has been said to demonstrate the necessity for action of some kind to bring respondent's corporate structure into compliance with the standards of the act."

"Some readjustment to respondent's securities structure is clearly necessary to eliminate preferred dividend arrearages and remove the undue and unnecessary complication attributable to the outstanding \$6 preferred stock."

The SEC said also that the company had paid no dividends on its common stock since 1931.

The commission has called upon the corporation to show why it should not be recapitalized so it would have a single class of stock, that is, only common stock.

U. S. War Materiel
Production Expected
Soon to Amaze World

NEW YORK (AP)—Burnham Finney, editor of the magazine "American Machinist," said that American defense production is not "in a mess" and "there is emphatically no cause for defeatism on the subject."

In an article appearing in "The American Mercury," Mr. Finney said: "Unquestionably, things could be better, but we have gone far in a year's time—much farther, for instance, than in the initial year of our 1917-18 production effort."

"Despite confusion and waste motion," Mr. Finney said, "the miracle of the industrial age. It is justifying its reputation for mechanical genius and efficiency."

"Before the summer is over, we shall be in a mass production of defensive equipment, with the rate of output rising steadily and steeply through next fall and winter."

"When our mass production factories get into full swing, the speed with which we will turn out war materials for Britain and ourselves will amaze the world."

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Payable	Record
Acme Works, Inc.	\$1.25	July 2	June 18
Cellulose Corp.	\$1.25	July 2	June 18
Cellulose Corp.	\$1.25	July 2	June 18
Cellulose Corp.	\$1.25	July 2	June 18
Cellulose Corp.	\$1.25	July 2	June 18
Cellulose Corp.	\$1.25	July 2	June 18
Cellulose Corp.	\$1.25	July 2	June 18
Cellulose Corp.	\$1.25	July 2	June 18
Cellulose Corp.	\$1.25	July 2	June 18
Cellulose Corp.	\$1.25	July 2	June 18

Shell Union Oil
Increases Dividend

NEW YORK, June 20 (AP)—Shell Union Oil Corp. today declared a common stock dividend of 40 cents a share. At this time a year ago 25 cents was paid. The total last year was 75 cents.

R. G. A. van der Woude, President, said results so far this year "have shown a satisfactory trend, and it is expected that the second half of the year will show an improvement over last year."

The situation of the corporation as to earnings, surplus and cash justified the dividend action, Mr. van der Woude said.

The dividend was made payable July 21 to stockholders of record July 8.

Brokers' Loans Decline

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that last week's loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled \$340,000,000. The week ended June 14 and the total represented a decrease of \$7,000,000 when compared with the previous week. Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled \$284,000,000.

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Sales in \$1,000	High	Low	11:50
1. 2 1/2% 5-14-44	100.25	100.25	100.25
2. 2 1/2% 5-14-44	100.25	100.25	100.25
3. 2 1/2% 5-14-44	100.25	100.25	100.25
4. 2 1/2% 5-14-44	100.25	100.25	100.25
5. 2 1/2% 5-14-44	100.25	100.25	100.25

New York City Bonds

Sales in \$1,000	High	Low	11:50
1. 2 1/2% 5-14-44	100.25	100.25	100.25
2. 2 1/2% 5-14-44	100.25	100.25	100.25
3. 2 1/2% 5-14-44	100.25	100.25	100.25
4. 2 1/2% 5-14-44	100.25	100.25	100.25
5. 2 1/2% 5-14-44	100.25	100.25	100.25

Corporation Bonds

Sales in \$1,000	High	Low	11:50
1. 2 1/2% 5-14-44	100.25	100.25	100.25
2. 2 1/2% 5-14-44	100.25	100.25	100.25
3. 2 1/2% 5-14-44	100.25	100.25	100.25
4. 2 1/2% 5-14-44	100.25	100.25	100.25
5. 2 1/2% 5-14-44	100.25	100.25	100.25

Foreign Bonds

Sales in \$1,000	High	Low	11:50
1. 2 1/2% 5-14-44	100.25	100.25	100.25
2. 2 1/2% 5-14-44	100.25	100.25	100.25
3. 2 1/2% 5-14-44	100.25	100.25	100.25
4. 2 1/2% 5-14-44	100.25	100.25	100.25
5. 2 1/2% 5-14-44	100.25	100.25	100.25

Regional Unions
Of Co-operatives
Urged by Noyes

SYRACUSE, N. Y. (AP)—Asserting that "we cannot hope to make our defense effective by acting individually," Agriculture Commissioner George V. Noyes urged regional unions of "all co-operatives," as the most promising eventual solution of farm problems.

"Our experience of recent years has proved that American agriculture cannot safely depend upon the unregulated operation of the old law of supply and demand," Mr. Noyes said.

"Unmodified, it would do to us agriculture what it has done to that of the older countries of Europe. It would reduce our farmers to the peasant status of the old world."

Mr. Noyes suggested that various co-operative groups could jointly manage the production and marketing of produce from all forms in specified territories.

He admitted that the suggestion "may seem radical," adding: "But these are not normal times."

Delegates of the association, representing milk producers in six states serving the New York City milk market, also heard Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard predict that the war may come to the issue of "who can feed the hungry people of Europe—the democracies or the dictators?"

The answer, Mr. Wickard said, was "the democracies."

Commodity Futures

Chicago Board

Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Day
Wheat	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Corn	.75	.75	.75	.75
Oats	.35	.35	.35	.35
Soybeans	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40
Lint	.10	.10	.10	.10

Foreign Exchange Rates

Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Switzerland	44.03	44.03
France	232.22	232.22
Italy	2026	2026
Germany	4000	4000
Sweden	2386	2386
Greece	6068	6068
Spain	1020	1020
Finland	1020	1020
Hungary	1977	1977
Portugal	4041	4041
Yugoslavia	4235	4235

Real Estate Prices Rise

NEW YORK (AP)—The Amort, Baker Realty Bond Price Average showed a further rise of 0.2 per cent to 146.16 per cent of May.

Beginning last July these prices have increased every month, for 11 consecutive months. The average for the year ending March 1941 was 146.16 per cent, an increase of \$295 per \$1,000 bond, or 20 per cent of the price.

Cotton

Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Day
July	14.20	14.20	14.20	14.20
October	14.20	14.20	14.20	14.20
December	14.20	14.20	14.20	14.20
January	14.20	14.20	14.20	14.20
February	14.20	14.20	14.20	14.20

Dow Jones Averages

Stock Prices	30	15	10	5
Ind. Rail.	122.64	122.64	122.64	122.64
Auto.	122.64	122.64	122.64	122.64
Chem.	122.64	122.64	122.64	122.64
Elect.	122.64	122.64	122.64	122.64
Food	122.64	122.64	122.64	122.64

North Western Financing

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission has authorized the Chicago & North Western Railway to issue \$2,328,000 of 2 per cent equipment trust certificates in connection with the purchase of new equipment.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

Sales in \$1,000	High	Low	11:50
1. 2 1/2% 5-14-44	100.25	100.25	100.25
2. 2 1/2% 5-14-44	100.25	100.25	100.25
3. 2 1/2% 5-14-44	100.25	100.25	100.25
4. 2 1/2% 5-14-44	100.25	100.25	100.25
5. 2 1/2% 5-14-44	100.25	100.25	100.25

Foreign Bonds

Sales in \$1,000	High	Low	11:50
1. 2 1/2% 5-14-44	100.25	100.25	100.25
2. 2 1/2% 5-14-44	100.25	100.25	100.25
3. 2 1/2% 5-14-44	100.25	100.25	100.25
4. 2 1/2% 5-14-44	100.25	100.25	100.25
5. 2 1/2% 5-14-44	100.25	100.25	100.25

Regional Unions
Of Co-operatives
Urged by Noyes

SYRACUSE, N. Y. (AP)—Asserting that "we cannot hope to make our defense effective by acting individually," Agriculture Commissioner George V. Noyes urged regional unions of "all co-operatives," as the most promising eventual solution of farm problems.

"Our experience of recent years has proved that American agriculture cannot safely depend upon the unregulated operation of the old law of supply and demand," Mr. Noyes said.

"Unmodified, it would do to us agriculture what it has done to that of the older countries of Europe. It would reduce our farmers to the peasant status of the old world."

Mr. Noyes suggested that various co-operative groups could jointly manage the production and marketing of produce from all forms in specified territories.

He admitted that the suggestion "may seem radical," adding: "But these are not normal times."

Delegates of the association, representing milk producers in six states serving the New York City milk market, also heard Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard predict that the war may come to the issue of "who can feed the hungry people of Europe—the democracies or the dictators?"

The answer, Mr. Wickard said, was "the democracies."

Commodity Futures

Chicago Board

Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Day
Wheat	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Corn	.75	.75	.75	.75
Oats	.35	.35	.35	.35
Soybeans	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40
Lint	.10	.10	.10	.10

Foreign Exchange Rates

Today	Prev. Day	Parity
-------	-----------	--------

FLORIDA

ST. PETERSBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, please call 66-343, 2 to 4 p. m. Monday, Tuesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PINELLAS LUMBER COMPANY

(Not Inc.)
1400 Central Avenue
St. Petersburg, Florida
A complete building supply service for builder and homeowner
Quality Materials
Reasonable Prices
Efficient Service

CITY FUEL OIL CO.

2nd St. at 15th Ave. South
St. Petersburg, Florida
SALES and SERVICE
Oil-burning Equipment and Fuel Oil for every domestic and industrial purpose.
General Electric Air-Conditioning

TAMPA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, please call 66-343, 2 to 4 p. m. Monday, Tuesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY
Complete Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983 TAMPA
"Latest Fashions of the Season"

Maas Brothers

The West Coast's Largest,
Most Complete Dept. Store

White Star Laundry
1116 Tampa Street
Phone 4944
SAVE AT
in Tampa, Fla.
Sears
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO.

Philco Radios Kimball Pianos
GOURLIE MUSIC COMPANY
309 Zack St., opp. Y. M. C. A.
Telephone 477
"A home without music is a house"
TAMPA, FLORIDA

Seminole FURNITURE COMPANY
INCORPORATED
800-408 PALM BEACH, FLORIDA
Furniture for any home

WEST PALM BEACH
ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE
NORGE REFRIGERATORS—RANGES
Norge Oil-Burning Heaters
Burkhardt's Electric Shop, Inc.
Electrical Contractor and Dealer
207 Clematis Street
Tel. 5804
GLIDDEN PAINTS
"Everywhere on Everything"
JAP-A-LAC Headquarters
The Glidden Paint Store
300 So. Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.
Super Service Market
Meats and Groceries
Vegetables and Fruits
Tel. 4037—New Location
Corner So. Dixie and Hibiscus
West Palm Beach, Florida

Georgia

ATLANTA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, please call 66-343, 2 to 4 p. m. Monday, Tuesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

National Window Cleaning Co., Inc.
Walls, Woodwork Cleaned
Floors Waxed
We carry workmen's compensation
Call Jackson 3100
616 Broad St., N. W.

THE HAMMOND Electric ORGAN
FOR CHURCH, SCHOOL OR HOME
Installations from \$1250 up
CABLE PIANO COMPANY
235 Peachtree Street
MRS. HOWARD PATTILLO S. A. RICE
HOWARD PATTILLO
Insurance Agency
Since 1866 Insurance Only
FIRE—AUTOMOBILE
BURGLARY—CASUALTY—BONDS
Walnut 2345 702 Healey Bldg.

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN
DECATUR
Gulf Products Pharis Tires
Phone DEARBORN 3078
GREELY'S SERVICE
204 W. PONCE DE LEON AVE.
Delco Batteries Accessories

MACON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, please call 66-343, 2 to 4 p. m. Monday, Tuesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHOP DANNENBERG'S
MACON, GA.
Middle Georgia's Greatest
Department Store
Try Our Cafeteria
Keep Up Your Flower Garden and Lawn
GARDEN HOSE and TOOLS
LAWN MOWERS
Use Vitamin B-1 and Vigoro for your flowers
KARSTEN-DENSON CO.
HILLYER C. WARLICK
Be Proud of the PHOTOGRAPH you give
Phone 767 117 Cotton Ave.
The First National Bank & Trust Company
IN MACON
Complete Banking Facilities
STRENGTH—STABILITY—SERVICE

SAVANNAH
FREE BROTHERS DRY CLEANING CO.
and **INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY**
404-412 East Brogton Street
Phone 2-3125
Our New Garment Process Adds Lustre and Sheen to Your Clothes
Globe Shoe Co.
17 BROUGHTON STREET EAST
PHONE 8161
Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
Art Craft Hosiery
Mail Orders Filled
The South's Leading BRIDE STORE
MAIER & BERKELE, Inc.
JEWELERS and SILVERSMITHS
113 BULL STREET
Jewelers to the South for 53 Years
LINDSAY & MORGAN CO.
FURNITURE—RUGS
LINOLEUM—DRAPERIES
INTERIOR DECORATORS
SAVANNAH, GA.

No. Carolina
ASHEVILLE
ASHVILLE ICE & STORAGE CO.
INCORPORATED
Ice and Coal
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street
Tel. 72 and 158
Distinctive
"Skyland Fashions"
Exclusively at
IVEY'S
Asheville, North Carolina
CHARLOTTE
Charlotte Laundry Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
Our service not the cheapest but the most economical
DIAL 3-5191
Biltmore DAIRY FARMS
For Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153
GREENSBORO
A Department Store for All Your Home and Family Needs as in Durham
Ellis Stone & Co.

Helvetia
NÄHMASCHINEN
Zeughausgasse 18.
(Sewing Machines)
A. RUOF
Bijouterie—Orfèverie—Joaillerie
Jewellery
BERN
Christoffelgasse 7
Telephone 24 568
AN EXCELLENT FIRM for
Beds, Ottomans, Couches,
Curtains, Materials, Carpets
GEBRÜDER STREULI A. G.
Marktgasse 59, Founded 1868
Knives, Forks and Spoons
(BESTECKER)
Wwe. Christener's Erben
58 KRAMGASSE
All sorts of BOOKS
A. FRANCKE A.G.
Bubenbergl. Berne.
CORSETS
QUALITY
STYLE
L. MÜLLER
SPITALGASSE 14
DAUT & CIE
Umbrellas Walking Sticks
Gloves Ties
Spitalgasse 32
BIEL
Bonneterie
E. & M. Tanner
Hosiery
When You Purchase Goods Advertise in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

Crossword Quiz Answers
SEQUIN CALAIS
P. ROANOKE I
E. SEW PIGS N
E. K. ACORN TAG
C. AB. ERA FAME
H. E. L. B. BORER
M. R. E. P. RYER
C. L. A. R. E. W. I. S.
L. I. L. Y. S. U. M. R. I. C. S.
A. N. A. P. E. D. A. L. S. A. P.
U. R. S. E. L. R. A. P. E. T.
D. E. R. M. I. N. I. A. T. E.
E. M. I. L. I. A. B. R. N. E. S. T.

Europe

Sweden

STOCKHOLM

J. F. BROMS & SON H. A. B.
15 Norrlandsgatan Tel. 10 34 82
Fancy Groceries, Canned Goods,
Fruits, Chocolates, Biscuits,
etc. Specialty: Vegetables.
Rumford Baking Powder
The Oldest and Largest House
for Cakes and Suits in Scandinavia
Colmbloms
Norrmlalmstorg

Switzerland

BASEL

H. BÜHLER
Buchhaltungen und Inkassobureau
Steuerberatungen, Revisionen
Auditor, Accountant and Tax Advisor
Sevelgasse 123. Tel. 3.50.02.
MAGASIN DU SAUVAGE
Freiestrasse 35
Ready Mades, Novelties
and Materials for Ladies
AZED A. G.
Dépôt de Naville et Cie. Genève.
Stationery, Books
Fashion Books
Barfusserhof M.B.K.G.
E. MÜLLER-TEUBER
Schöne Zimmer mit flüss. Wasser
mit oder ohne Pension.
Aeschenvorstadt 75 Tel. 4.33.51
Accommodation offered
F. BOLLIGER-FAUST
Unterter Heuberg 12
MALERSGESCHÄFT
Ausführung sämtlicher Malerarbeiten
PAINTER TEL. 2.59.82
Bügel—Schneider—Atelier
St. Johann Rote Radler
C. SCHERTENLEIB
Schanzenstrasse 9. Tel. 2.70.30
Pressing and Tailoring
CHAPELLERIE
(Hatters)
FALKNER & CIE
Founded 1825 Gerbergasse 63.
HETTINGER
Carpets—Linoleum
Steinberg 19. Tel. 2.48.71.

BERNE
For Information regarding local and national advertisers, please call 66-343, 2 to 4 p. m. Monday, Tuesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zurich
The House for Carpets and Linoleum
Stationery Shop
J. MORGANTHALER
Neugasse 43
FOUNTAIN PENS—
SOUVENIRS
Postcards of Christian Science Church
Helvetia
NÄHMASCHINEN
Zeughausgasse 18.
(Sewing Machines)
A. RUOF
Bijouterie—Orfèverie—Joaillerie
Jewellery
BERN
Christoffelgasse 7
Telephone 24 568
AN EXCELLENT FIRM for
Beds, Ottomans, Couches,
Curtains, Materials, Carpets
GEBRÜDER STREULI A. G.
Marktgasse 59, Founded 1868
Knives, Forks and Spoons
(BESTECKER)
Wwe. Christener's Erben
58 KRAMGASSE
All sorts of BOOKS
A. FRANCKE A.G.
Bubenbergl. Berne.
CORSETS
QUALITY
STYLE
L. MÜLLER
SPITALGASSE 14
DAUT & CIE
Umbrellas Walking Sticks
Gloves Ties
Spitalgasse 32
BIEL
Bonneterie
E. & M. Tanner
Hosiery
When You Purchase Goods Advertise in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

SWITZERLAND
GENEVA
For Information regarding local and national advertisers, please call 66-343, 2 to 4 p. m. Monday, Tuesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
QUALITY GROCERIES & DRUGSTORE
English and American Products
CH. LECLERC & GORIN S. A.
Rue de Rive 8.
THUN
HAUSHALT ARTIKEL
SPIELWAREN, FISCHEREIARTIKEL
MAX LEOPOLD,
Lauter, Thun.
Household Articles
ENTWICKELN, KOPIEREN, VERGRÖßERN
rasch, gut und billig
PHOTO-HOUSE
E. MEIER
THUN, BALLIG 31 TEL. 22.16
WEBER & CO.
Sanitary Installations,
Central Heating Repairs
"LE REVE" GAS STOVES
WERNER FANKHAUSER
Hauptstrasse Thun
High Class Dress Materials
Moderate Prices
ZURICH
Samtliche MALERARBEITEN
FRITZ ANDERMATT
ZURICH
(Painter and Decorator) im Eiseren Zeit 12
H. GOSSWEILER & CIE
BAYUNTERNEHMUNG
Zürich 2
Beratung—Ausführung
Aller Bauarbeiten
BUILDING
OTTO MEIER-HOTZ
PRIMA FLEISCH & WURSTWAREN
Lieferung prompt in's Haus
Bodenstrasse 155 Hordstrasse 89
Tel. 31 477 Tel. 37 036
BUTCHER
MEYER-BUCK
Schiffhände/Kirchgasse
CHINA and EARTHENWARE
Tea and Dinner Sets
HETTINGER
Carpets—Linoleum
Talacker 24. Tel. 3.77.86.

Union S. Africa
CAPE TOWN
Mercantile-Atlas Printing Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
Printers, Lithographers and Carton Manufacturers
Dormel Street off Sir Lowry Road
Telephone 2-5164
Chambers & Nelsons Consolidated (Pty.) Ltd.
Associated with
YOUNG'S PROVISION STORES
95 PLAIN STREET
Daily Deliveries
Bon Ami, Goddard Plate Powder, Cutex Preparations, Pond's Preparations, Fother & Moore, Hunter & Palmer, Peck Freans.
DURBAN
FOR GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS
L. GODWIN
285 Church St. Phone 4110
Moore Shoe
For Satisfaction and Value in FOOTWEAR
368 West St., Durban
GEO. WOOLLEY & CO.
Noted for:
Fish, Poultry and Provisions
Home Made Pickles a Specialty
We stock Heinz Food Products
Rumford's Baking Powder
6-8 Commercial Rd. (close to Station)
Phone 22493
Mitchell Park Tea Rooms
In the Park—Phone 3772
Town Depot: 74 Field St.
Cakes Orders Phone 23719
Sandwich Orders Phone 24491
CAKES and CATERING a SPECIALTY
We have our own Bakery
Let the Advertiser Know that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. He will appreciate your courtesy.

Union of South Africa
DURBAN
THE DAIRY SUPPLY & COLD STORAGE COY.
W. F. Booth (Pty.) Ltd., Proprietors
Meat Purveyors
86-88 Berea Road, Durban
Specialties: Waverley Ham, Bacon, Sausages, Poultry and Lamb, Creamery Butter, Brackets, Etc. Butcher, Stall 20, City Market—W. McDonalds Butcher, 99 Bulwer Road, and at Kensington, Seaview, Malvern and Isipingo Beach.
Gladden Every Day with Flowers from HOWDENS
(Manageress: Miss Molly Mills)
Florists and Nurserymen
Distinctive Quality and Service
533 West St. Phone 23521 Residence 23503
ANSTEY'S
DURBAN'S LEADING FASHION STORE
"STEVENS"
Ladies' Hairdressing and Beauty Parlours
Under Personal Supervision
Expert Attention, Satisfaction Guaranteed
Permanent Waving from £1.10
W. W. STEVENS (Phone 22350)
4 Colonial Mutual Buildings (Skyscraper)
330 West Street
WINTONS
The Man's Store for Men's Wear
Right up-to-date in all Men's Apparel
Moderately Priced
576 West St. Phone 20380
EAST LONDON
TIDDY BROS.
94 Oxford Street, East London
DRAPERS and SOFT FURNISHERS
JOHANNESBURG
June's and O. K. Ladies' Hairdressing Saloons
Specialist in Permanent Waving, etc.
Fully Qualified Staff in Attendance
2nd Floor O. K. Bazaars
Eloff St., Johannesburg
Owned and Controlled by
I. Hutcheson and A. Milne
Phones 22-3970 and 22-5644
Fanny Farmer's Quality Confectioners
Wedding and Birthday Cakes our speciality
Ask for illustrated catalogue and price list
96 Pritchard St. 97 Lorrain St. 62 Kerk St. P. O. Box 6818
STOCKIST OF LOTUS, CLARKS, and all well-known makes of Footwear
THRUPP & CO.
(Estab. 1892)
Grocers and Provision Merchants
71, Pritchard St. Johannesburg
Figaro
LADIES' HAIRDRESSERS
Specialists in PERMANENT WAVING
Proprietors: L. Lovely and G. Van Diegen
First Floor, Hepworth's Bldgs.
70, Pritchard Street
TYPEWRITER Experts and Stationers
WAGSTAFF & MOLLER
115 Fox Street Phone 33-7855
V. M. F. Dairies (Pty.) Ltd.
JERSEY DAIRY BRANCH
Crodon Mansions, Wanderers St. and at 148 Pritchard St.
Awarded six "Certificates of Merit" by City of Johannesburg
High Grade Milk, Cream, Butter, Eggs, Honey
DIAMONDS
Holland Diamond Cutting Works
Blue White Diamonds for Sale at Factory Prices
His Majesty's Building Eloff St.
Send it to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor advertised laundry.

Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe to The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section, Enclosed is \$. . . for . . .
1 year, or . . . months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES:
1 month \$1 3 months \$3 6 months \$6 1 year \$13
NAME . . .
STREET AND NUMBER . . .
CITY AND STATE . . .
CITY . . .
When You Purchase Goods Advertise in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe to The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section, Enclosed is \$. . . for . . .
1 year, or . . . months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES:
1 month \$1 3 months \$3 6 months \$6 1 year \$13
NAME . . .
STREET AND NUMBER . . .
CITY AND STATE . . .
CITY . . .
When You Purchase Goods Advertise in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

Union of South Africa

DURBAN

THE DAIRY SUPPLY & COLD STORAGE COY.
W. F. Booth (Pty.) Ltd., Proprietors
Meat Purveyors
86-88 Berea Road, Durban
Specialties: Waverley Ham, Bacon, Sausages, Poultry and Lamb, Creamery Butter, Brackets, Etc. Butcher, Stall 20, City Market—W. McDonalds Butcher, 99 Bulwer Road, and at Kensington, Seaview, Malvern and Isipingo Beach.
Gladden Every Day with Flowers from HOWDENS
(Manageress: Miss Molly Mills)
Florists and Nurserymen
Distinctive Quality and Service
533 West St. Phone 23521 Residence 23503
ANSTEY'S
DURBAN'S LEADING FASHION STORE
"STEVENS"
Ladies' Hairdressing and Beauty Parlours
Under Personal Supervision
Expert Attention, Satisfaction Guaranteed
Permanent Waving from £1.10
W. W. STEVENS (Phone 22350)
4 Colonial Mutual Buildings (Skyscraper)
330 West Street
WINTONS
The Man's Store for Men's Wear
Right up-to-date in all Men's Apparel
Moderately Priced
576 West St. Phone 20380
EAST LONDON
TIDDY BROS.
94 Oxford Street, East London
DRAPERS and SOFT FURNISHERS
JOHANNESBURG
June's and O. K. Ladies' Hairdressing Saloons
Specialist in Permanent Waving, etc.
Fully Qualified Staff in Attendance
2nd Floor O. K. Bazaars
Eloff St., Johannesburg
Owned and Controlled by
I. Hutcheson and A. Milne
Phones 22-3970 and 22-5644
Fanny Farmer's Quality Confectioners
Wedding and Birthday Cakes our speciality
Ask for illustrated catalogue and price list
96 Pritchard St. 97 Lorrain St. 62 Kerk St. P. O. Box 6818
STOCKIST OF LOTUS, CLARKS, and all well-known makes of Footwear
THRUPP & CO.
(Estab. 1892)
Grocers and Provision Merchants
71, Pritchard St. Johannesburg
Figaro
LADIES' HAIRDRESSERS
Specialists in PERMANENT WAVING
Proprietors: L. Lovely and G. Van Diegen
First Floor, Hepworth's Bldgs.
70, Pritchard Street
TYPEWRITER Experts and Stationers
WAGSTAFF & MOLLER
115 Fox Street Phone 33-7855
V. M. F. Dairies (Pty.) Ltd.
JERSEY DAIRY BRANCH
Crodon Mansions, Wanderers St. and at 148 Pritchard St.
Awarded six "Certificates of Merit" by City of Johannesburg
High Grade Milk, Cream, Butter, Eggs, Honey
DIAMONDS
Holland Diamond Cutting Works
Blue White Diamonds for Sale at Factory Prices
His Majesty's Building Eloff St.
Send it to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor advertised laundry.

JOHANNESBURG
(Continued)
THE MODERN STORE
High Speed Lifts
Waters Finest Merchandise Costs Less
Air-conditioned Throughout
Cleghorn's
P. O. Box ELOFF and KERR STS. Phone No. 3204
JOHANNESBURG 22-0311
BRENNER'S
Service Stations
"THE BETTER SERVICE STATIONS"
for all motoring requisites
Complete Lubrication
Petrol and Oil
Repairs and Accessories
Tyres, New, Retread and Recapped
Panel Beating, Spray Painting
Harrison and de Villiers Streets
Phones 33/7255, 33/2882, P. O. Box 80
Country Club Garage, Milner Park
Kingsway Service Station, Auckland Park
PIETERMARITZBURG
ROSS' DEPARTMENT STORE
All Your Requirements Under One Roof
"Value With Cheerful Service"
P. O. Box 97 Phone 2225
PEACH & HATTON Ltd.
For Furniture and Soft Furnishings
"Congoletum" Floor Coverings
"Cold Spot" Refrigerators
"Kenmore" Electric Washing Machines
136 CHURCH STREET PHONE 3057
also at 537 West St., Durban
PRETORIA
TELEPHONE 3213
KULZ,
LADIES HAIRDRESSERS
Mader Perms. 25/-
Specialists in Permanent Waving and Blow Waving etc.
Bourke Trust Buildings
183 St. Andrews Street, Pretoria
R. A. CHARLES (Pty.) Ltd.
c/o Koedoe Arcade Bureau Lane
HIGH CLASS FOOTWEAR CORRECTLY FITTED
The Very Latest in Men's, Ladies' and Children's Footwear
SPRINGS
D. A. McLEOD & CO.
High-Class Grocers and Provision Merchants, also Glass and Chinaware
43, THIRD STREET, SPRINGS
Telephone 56-3131 P. O. Box 109
Australia
NEW SOUTH WALES
PARRAMATTA
McEWANS, Ltd.
HIGH CLASS GROCERS
41 George Street, Parramatta
GREEN COUPONS GIVEN
Phone N. W. 9729
W. J. SPOONER & CO.
Hardware Merchants
Tools
Paints
Glassware
Crochery
37 George Street, PARRAMATTA
Phone U. W. 9234
SYDNEY
For Information regarding local and national advertisers, please call 66-343, 2 to 4 p. m. Monday, Tuesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
VAUCLOSE
SYDNEY'S LOVELIEST SUBURB
Where Shady Roads Wind to Sunny Beaches
HOMES for SALE or RENT
Member of the Real Estate Institute, N. S. W.
68 N. S. H. RD., VAUCLOSE FU 9676
Remember
The Pottery Shop
12 ROWE STREET, SYDNEY
Pottery, Baskets, Fur Toys
Lino-Cuts, etc.
Hillcrest Laundry, Ltd.
RENNY LANE, PADDINGTON
For prompt and reliable Laundry Service, Personal and Household. Specialist in Dress Shirts.
Enquire about our Bachelor Service
Phone F 1502
Established 1887
W. NICHOLSON
Tailor and COSTUME MAKER
Third Floor, Ocean House
34 Martin Place
Tel. B0262
MISS BETTY FRENCH
Typing, Multigraphing
Duplicating
Bull's Chambers, Sixth Floor
28 Martin Place BW 6248

JOHANNESBURG
(Continued)
THE MODERN STORE
High Speed Lifts
Waters Finest Merchandise Costs Less
Air-conditioned Throughout
Cleghorn's
P. O. Box ELOFF and KERR STS. Phone No. 3204
JOHANNESBURG 22-0311
BRENNER'S
Service Stations
"THE BETTER SERVICE STATIONS"
for all motoring requisites
Complete Lubrication
Petrol and Oil
Repairs and Accessories
Tyres, New, Retread and Recapped
Panel Beating, Spray Painting
Harrison and de Villiers Streets
Phones 33/7255, 33/2882, P. O. Box 80
Country Club Garage, Milner Park
Kingsway Service Station, Auckland Park
PIETERMARITZBURG
ROSS' DEPARTMENT STORE
All Your Requirements Under One Roof
"Value With Cheerful Service"
P. O. Box 97 Phone 2225
PEACH & HATTON Ltd.
For Furniture and Soft Furnishings
"Congoletum" Floor Coverings
"Cold Spot" Refrigerators
"Kenmore" Electric Washing Machines
136 CHURCH STREET PHONE 3057
also at 537 West St., Durban
PRETORIA
TELEPHONE 3213
KULZ,
LADIES HAIRDRESSERS
Mader Perms. 25/-
Specialists in Permanent Waving and Blow Waving etc.
Bourke Trust Buildings
183 St. Andrews Street, Pretoria
R. A. CHARLES (Pty.) Ltd.
c/o Koedoe Arcade Bureau Lane
HIGH CLASS FOOTWEAR CORRECTLY FITTED
The Very Latest in Men's, Ladies' and Children's Footwear
SPRINGS
D. A. McLEOD & CO.
High-Class Grocers and Provision Merchants, also Glass and Chinaware
43, THIRD STREET, SPRINGS
Telephone 56-3131 P. O. Box 109
Australia
NEW SOUTH WALES
PARRAMATTA
McEWANS, Ltd.
HIGH CLASS GROCERS
41 George Street, Parramatta
GREEN COUPONS GIVEN
Phone N. W. 9729
W. J. SPOONER & CO.
Hardware Merchants
Tools
Paints
Glassware
Crochery
37 George Street, PARRAMATTA
Phone U. W. 9234
SYDNEY
For Information regarding local and national advertisers, please call 66-343, 2 to 4 p. m. Monday, Tuesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
VAUCLOSE
SYDNEY'S LOVELIEST SUBURB
Where Shady Roads Wind to Sunny Beaches
HOMES for SALE or RENT
Member of the Real Estate Institute, N. S. W.
68 N. S. H. RD., VAUCLOSE FU 9676
Remember
The Pottery Shop
12 ROWE STREET, SYDNEY
Pottery, Baskets, Fur Toys
Lino-Cuts, etc.
Hillcrest Laundry, Ltd.
RENNY LANE, PADDINGTON
For prompt and reliable Laundry Service, Personal and Household. Specialist in Dress Shirts.
Enquire about our Bachelor Service
Phone F 1502
Established 1887
W. NICHOLSON
Tailor and COSTUME MAKER
Third Floor, Ocean House
34 Martin Place
Tel. B0262
MISS BETTY FRENCH
Typing, Multigraphing
Duplicating
Bull's Chambers, Sixth Floor
28 Martin Place BW 6248

JOHANNESBURG
(Continued)
THE MODERN STORE
High Speed Lifts
Waters Finest Merchandise Costs Less
Air-conditioned Throughout
Cleghorn's
P. O. Box ELOFF and KERR STS. Phone No. 3204
JOHANNESBURG 22-0311
BRENNER'S
Service Stations
"THE BETTER SERVICE STATIONS"
for all motoring requisites
Complete Lubrication
Petrol and Oil
Repairs and Accessories
Tyres, New, Retread and Recapped
Panel Beating, Spray Painting
Harrison and de Villiers Streets
Phones 33/7255, 33/2882, P. O. Box 80
Country Club Garage, Milner Park
Kingsway Service Station, Auckland Park
PIETERMARITZBURG
ROSS' DEPARTMENT STORE
All Your Requirements Under One Roof
"Value With Cheerful Service"
P. O. Box 97 Phone 2225
PEACH & HATTON Ltd.
For Furniture and Soft Furnishings
"Congoletum" Floor Coverings
"Cold Spot" Refrigerators
"Kenmore" Electric Washing Machines
136 CHURCH STREET PHONE 3057
also at 537 West St., Durban
PRETORIA
TELEPHONE 3213
KULZ,
LADIES HAIRDRESSERS
Mader Perms. 25/-
Specialists in Permanent Waving and Blow Waving etc.
Bourke Trust Buildings
183 St. Andrews Street, Pretoria
R. A. CHARLES (Pty.) Ltd.
c/o Koedoe Arcade Bureau Lane
HIGH CLASS FOOTWEAR CORRECTLY FITTED
The Very Latest in Men's, Ladies' and Children's Footwear
SPRINGS
D. A. McLEOD & CO.
High-Class Grocers and Provision Merchants, also Glass and Chinaware
43, THIRD STREET, SPRINGS
Telephone 56-3131 P. O. Box 109
Australia
NEW SOUTH WALES
PARRAMATTA
McEWANS, Ltd.
HIGH CLASS GROCERS
41 George Street, Parramatta
GREEN COUPONS GIVEN
Phone N. W. 9729
W. J. SPOONER & CO.
Hardware Merchants
Tools
Paints
Glassware
Crochery
37 George Street, PARRAMATTA
Phone U. W. 9234
SYDNEY
For Information regarding local and national advertisers, please call 66-343, 2 to 4 p. m. Monday, Tuesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
VAUCLOSE
SYDNEY'S LOVELIEST SUBURB
Where Shady Roads Wind to Sunny Beaches
HOMES for SALE or RENT
Member of the Real Estate Institute, N. S. W.
68 N. S. H. RD., VAUCLOSE FU 9676
Remember
The Pottery Shop
12 ROWE STREET, SYDNEY
Pottery, Baskets, Fur Toys
Lino-Cuts, etc.
Hillcrest Laundry, Ltd.
RENNY LANE, PADDINGTON
For prompt and reliable Laundry Service, Personal and Household. Specialist in Dress Shirts.
Enquire about our Bachelor Service
Phone F 1502
Established 1887
W. NICHOLSON
Tailor and COSTUME MAKER
Third Floor, Ocean House
34 Martin Place
Tel. B0262
MISS BETTY FRENCH
Typing, Multigraphing
Duplicating
Bull's Chambers, Sixth Floor
28 Martin Place BW 6248

JOHANNESBURG
(Continued)
THE MODERN STORE
High Speed Lifts
Waters Finest Merchandise Costs Less
Air-conditioned Throughout
Cleghorn's
P. O. Box ELOFF and KERR STS. Phone No. 3204
JOHANNESBURG 22-0311
BRENNER'S
Service Stations
"THE BETTER SERVICE STATIONS"
for all motoring requisites
Complete Lubrication
Petrol and Oil
Repairs and Accessories
Tyres, New, Retread and Recapped
Panel Beating, Spray Painting
Harrison and de Villiers Streets
Phones 33/7255, 33/2882, P. O. Box 80
Country Club Garage, Milner Park
Kingsway Service Station, Auckland Park
PIETERMARITZBURG
ROSS' DEPARTMENT STORE
All Your Requirements Under One Roof
"Value With Cheerful Service"
P. O. Box 97 Phone 2225
PEACH & HATTON Ltd.
For Furniture and Soft Furnishings
"Congoletum" Floor Coverings
"Cold Spot" Refrigerators
"Kenmore" Electric Washing Machines
136 CHURCH STREET PHONE 3057
also at 537 West St., Durban
PRETORIA
TELEPHONE 3213
KULZ,
LADIES HAIRDRESSERS
Mader Perms. 25/-
Specialists in Permanent Waving and Blow Waving etc.
Bourke Trust Buildings
183 St. Andrews Street, Pretoria
R. A. CHARLES (Pty.) Ltd.
c/o Koedoe Arcade Bureau Lane
HIGH CLASS FOOTWEAR CORRECTLY FITTED
The Very Latest in Men's, Ladies' and Children's Footwear
SPRINGS
D. A. McLEOD & CO.
High-Class Grocers and Provision Merchants, also Glass and Chinaware
43, THIRD STREET, SPRINGS
Telephone 56-3131 P. O. Box 109
Australia
NEW SOUTH WALES
PARRAMATTA
McEWANS, Ltd.
HIGH CLASS GROCERS
41 George Street, Parramatta
GREEN COUPONS GIVEN
Phone N. W. 9729
W. J. SPOONER & CO.
Hardware Merchants
Tools
Paints
Glassware
Crochery
37 George Street, PARRAMATTA
Phone U. W. 9234
SYDNEY
For Information regarding local and national advertisers, please call 66-343, 2 to 4 p. m. Monday, Tuesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
VAUCLOSE
SYDNEY'S LOVELIEST SUBURB
Where Shady Roads Wind to Sunny Beaches
HOMES for SALE or RENT
Member of the Real Estate Institute, N. S. W.
68 N. S. H. RD., VAUCLOSE FU 9676
Remember
The Pottery Shop
12 ROWE STREET, SYDNEY
Pottery, Baskets, Fur Toys
Lino-Cuts, etc.
Hillcrest Laundry, Ltd.
RENNY LANE, PADDINGTON
For prompt and reliable Laundry Service, Personal

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles,
Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations,
Camera Club, Etc.

Monitor Movie Guide

Billy the Kid (MGM)—Fictionalized account of the title character, setting forth his semi-conversion to the forces of law and order engaged in driving cattle rustlers out of the Southwest, how he shot down the villains and was himself killed by a former pal. Handsome Technicolor photography seems more satisfying than the story. Robert Taylor, Brian Donlevy, Ian Hunter, Mary Howard, Gene Lockhart, Lon Chaney, Jr.—Adults and mature young people.

Caught in the Draft (Paramount)—Farical comedy about a movie star who finds himself in the army when a trick which he had devised to impress a colonel's daughter misfires. Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour, Lynne Overman, Eddie Bracken, Clarence Kolb.—Adults and young people.

In the Navy (Universal)—Knockabout farce, with Bud Abbott and Lou Costello in an assortment of gags and horseplay, including variations on the shell game, hocus pocus of changing money, some arithmetical complications, rowing practice on land, and the business of climbing into a hammock. The farical confusions reach a peak when Costello apparently masquerades as the captain and takes command of the ship. Dick Powell, Andrews Sisters, Shemp Howard, Dick Foran.—Adults and young people.

One Night in Lisbon (Paramount)—Adaptation of "There's Always Juliet" but retaining little of the original. The dialogue now runs to double entendre, and the film seems long, unpleasant, and pointless. Madeleine Carroll, Fred MacMurray, Edmund Gwenn, Billie Burke, John Leder.—Adults.

She Knew All the Answers (Columbia)—Film about a chorus girl who falls in love with a sedate guardian instead of the playboy whom she had intended to marry when the story began. Joan Bennett, Franchot Tone, John Hubbard, Eve Arden.—Adults and mature young people.

There's Magic in Music (Paramount)—Story about a burlesque singer who is taken to the National Music Camp at Interlochen, Mich., after a theater raid. There are ingratiating scenes of the campers, but much of the story seems in poor taste. Susanna Foster, Margaret Lindsay, Allan Jones, Lynne Overman, William Collier, Sr.—Adults and mature young people.

A Woman's Face (MGM)—Melodrama about the effects on a woman's mentality of a changed physical appearance. Though superficial as character study the film has vivid performances, brilliantly contrived climaxes and skilful direction. The scenario will probably be considered needlessly unpleasant by many spectators. Joan Crawford, Melvyn Douglas, Conrad Veidt, Osa Massen.—Adults.

A Very Young Lady (20th Fox)—Jane Withers as a boarding school pupil who thinks she is in love with the handsome headmaster, to his surprise and to the confusion of the faculty. But in due time the complications are smoothed out. John Sutton, Nancy Kelly, Richard Clayton, Janet Beecher.—Adults and young people.

Above Average Films
Family—"Andy Hardy's Private Secretary," "Spring Parade."

Adults and Young People—"Citizen Kane," "Nice Girl?" "Penny Serenade," "Road to Zanzibar," "The Devil and Miss Jones," "Fantasia," "Cheers for Miss Bishop," "Meet John Doe," "So Ends Our Night," "Arizona," "Hudson's Bay," "Night Train."

Adults Only—"The Long Voyage Home," "The Baker's Wife," "The Man I Married," "My Favorite Wife."

Current Events Test

(Answers)
1. President Roosevelt ordered that all German Consulates, as well as three German agencies in the United States, must be closed not later than July 10. Foreign assets in America also were frozen, and German nationals were forbidden to cross the nation's borders until further notice.

2. Both Germany and Italy were quick to realize, requesting the American Government to withdraw its consular officials and close the legations, the sealing order being made effective July 15.

3. Lack of rain, especially in the Southern States, has necessitated a drastic reduction in electric power. This power is essential in the production of aluminum for airplanes. And today, shop windows are dark at night and neon signs are barred in many Southern communities to conserve electric power.

4. No. The White House has made it very clear that the rescue of the remaining survivors has not in any way altered the United States stand.

5. Viscount Halifax, the British Ambassador to the United States, was given honorary degrees at Yale's 240th Commencement and at Harvard's 290th Commencement.

6. President Roosevelt pledged American aid to "die hard" rather than "live on our knees."

7. The Nazi diplomatic thrust is seen clearly as a successful step in the effort to isolate the United States and Britain preliminary to new German moves in Eastern Europe and the Near East.

8. Shipbuilding in the United States has hit a record pace, and it is reported that shipyards will turn out 312 emergency vessels for the Maritime Commission at a faster rate than the speediest construction pace attained during the World War.

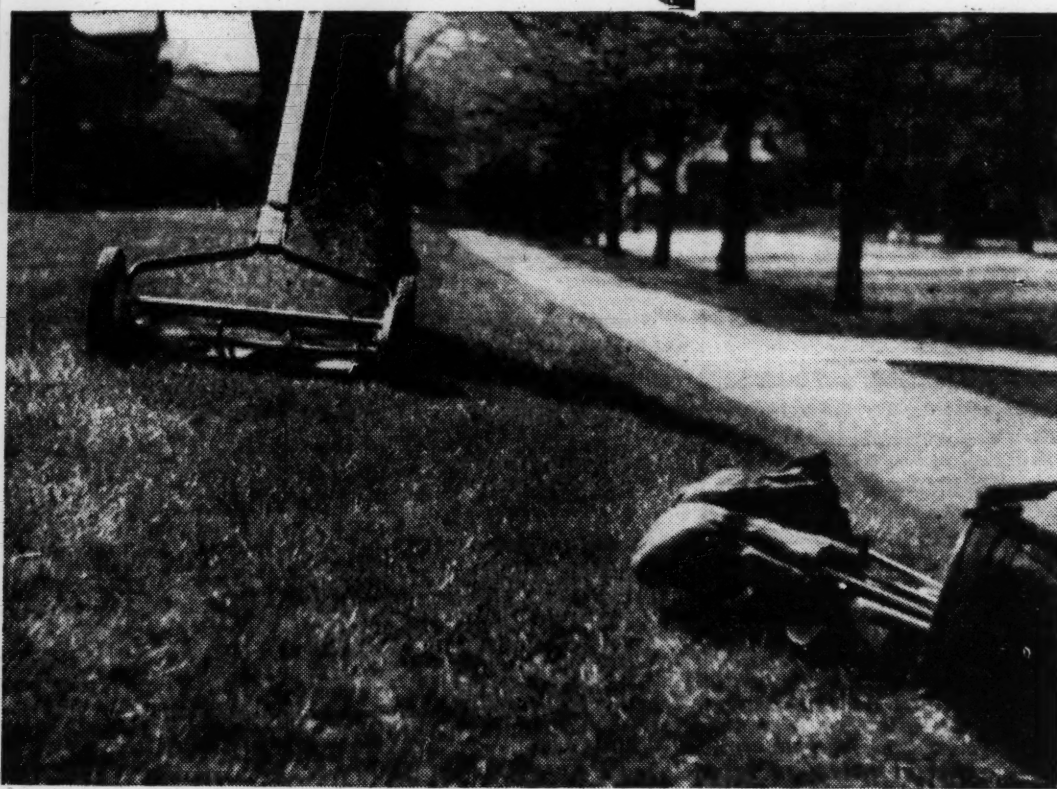
9. The Radio Corporation of America told the Federal Communications Commission that it was prepared to start commercial television in New York City on July 1, to start test programs in Washington about Nov. 1, and to operate in Philadelphia about July 1, 1942.

10. The United States Department of Agriculture reports a drastic reduction in the farm labor supply due to the draft and industrial employment, but said the shortage was not sufficiently great to hamper agricultural production. Approximately 11,449,000 persons were working on farms on June 1.

Brevities

Detroit News: We still wonder about the campus cut-up who gulped a goldfish while back, and how he's doing with the real Army salmon.

Punch: At a recent concert members of the audience were requested to put on their gas-masks. We understand that the subsequent community singing was a very restful buzz.



Monitor Camera Club from A. M. Tredwell, Youngstown, Ohio

Write Your Own Caption—?

Readers are invited to submit titles for this photograph, and on Saturday, July 5, the best 10, with names of senders, will be published on this page. A postal card addressed to the Daily Features Editor is sufficient.

Nature Notes

By John N. Meissner



POLAR BEAR

The Polar Bear runs faster, swims better than man. These arctic animals have been seen swimming at sea more than 100 miles from shore. The ice pack is their home. The cubs are born late in January in a snow-drift igloo. At birth they are no bigger than small chipmunks, weigh only a few ounces apiece. Full grown polar bears stand 3 to 4 feet high, 10 to 11 feet long, and weigh from 700 to 900 pounds. The cubs are pure white, except for their coal-black eyes, noses and foot pads.

Boulder Dam
Boulder Dam's reservoir, which has been rising since 1935, is now about fourth-fifths full.

Vocations

Library Service

The novelty of boys working their way through college has long since worn off, but the initiative and the originality of our youth never ceases to amaze us. Recently, three college students organized a library service bureau to check out and return books for their patrons. Subscribers to the service are charged five cents per book. Armed with letters of reference and identification, the boys make the rounds soliciting patrons from house to house. At first, the students reported, they encountered difficulty convincing wary housewives of the bona fide nature of the enterprise but now, with their clientele gradually increasing, the response to the service has been so encouraging that they are considering the maintenance of the bureau on a full-time basis.—E. S. P., Los Angeles.

A Verse for Today...

Let not him that is deceived trust in vanity: for vanity shall be his recompense.—Job 15:31.

In Lighter Vein

Inquisitive!

"That woman at No. 26 always asks me the price of anything new I'm wearing," complained Mrs. Jones. "Rather cheek, don't you think?"

"I do," agreed Mrs. James. "What's she been trying to find out now?"

"She's just asked me how much I paid for this hat!"

"What an inquisitive creature she must be," said Mrs. James; "and how much did it really cost you, dear?"—Answers.

Well, Why Not?

The student was one of those lads short on knowledge, but long on self-confidence. For many minutes the professor had been plying him with questions in an effort to break down his colossal self-assurance, but all in vain. The fellow was simply too adroit.

"You have heard of cause and effect?" the professor finally inquired.

"Oh, yes," the student replied. "Have you heard of effect coming before cause?"

"Indeed, yes," was the reply. "With an ill-concealed look of triumph, the professor demanded, 'Give me an example!'"

"A barrow wheeled by a man," the student replied.

Daily Quotation

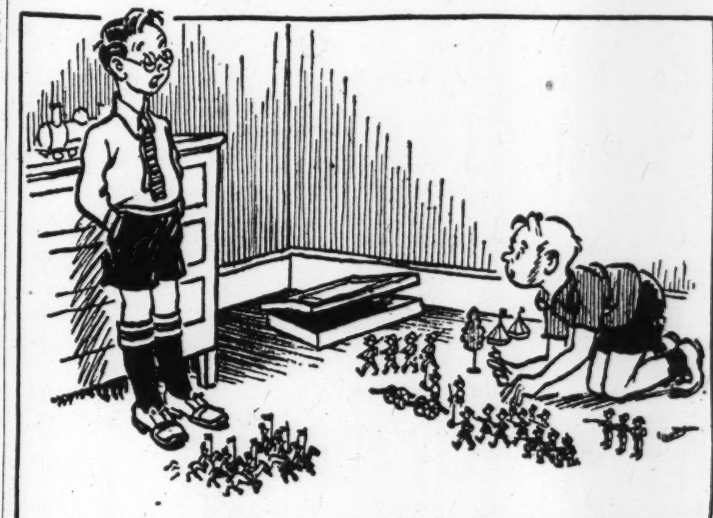
KINDNESS is the thoughtful insight, the delicate tact, the gentle ministering hand of love.—FINDLAY.

Current Events Test

Questions to Enable the Reader to Review the News

1. What important diplomatic steps, directed against the Axis Powers, has the United States Government taken during the past week?
2. What has been the reaction of Germany and Italy to these diplomatic steps by the United States?
3. Lack of what has most held back production of American airplanes today?
4. Has the fact that all those aboard the torpedoed American freighter Robin Moor are now reported safe affected the United States Government's position that this was an unjustified attack upon American property and lives by a German U-boat?
5. What prominent British official was honored during the past few days by two of America's oldest universities?
6. What was the pledge offered in behalf of Americans by President Roosevelt in accepting from Oxford University its "highest honor," a Doctorate of Civil Law?
7. What significance is attached to the new German-Turkish pact of friendship?
8. Is American shipbuilding moving steadily ahead?
9. When will the Radio Corporation of America be prepared to start commercial television?
10. What effect has the draft and increased industrial employment had upon the farm labor supply?

(Answers Appear Elsewhere on this Page)



The trouble is, Wetherby, you still think in terms of 1914-1918.

I Record only the Sunny Hours



Donated One News Stand

(The Canton Repository, Canton, Ohio)

Massillon, Ohio

A new business enterprise, consisting of an eye-catching news stand, a colorful array of newspapers and magazines and the good will of the entire community, was launched recently by Jimmy Hanson, 25-year-old Massillon newsboy.

Handicapped since birth, Jimmy realized a good many ambitions recently when he received from unidentified friends a sturdily built news stand constructed by industrial arts students at Washington High School. The stand has been placed at Lincoln Way W and Erie St., where for six years the Massillon youth has been selling newspapers and magazines.

In that span of years, Jimmy has become a familiar figure to Massillon businessmen and shoppers. In good weather and bad, he has conducted his business from a wagon 10 hours each day. The stand is properly fitted for the newly established business. Racks along the sides and walls enable full display of magazines and papers; a charcoal burner provides warmth and electric lights allow sales on busy shopping nights.

Formerly confined to the sale of a few daily newspapers, Jimmy's business has flourished as his cheerfulness and friendliness have constantly attracted and held customers. His weekly sales total nearly 700 magazines, besides daily and Sunday papers.

Donors of the stand conceal their identity. A. C. Allison, Washington High instructor, under whose direction the project was completed, said "friends" paid for lumber and labor but will admit nothing further.

Merchants, business and professional men who have become steady customers during the six years deny any share of credit for the work. Asked who might have been responsible for ordering the stand, they smile somewhat jovially and answer: "Santa Claus."

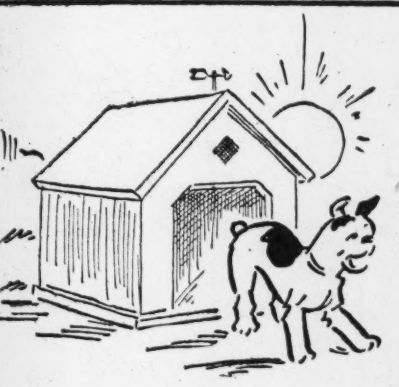
By LE PELLEY

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—Quiz Program



The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—Maybe I Should Have Slept a Little Longer Myself

By RODGERS



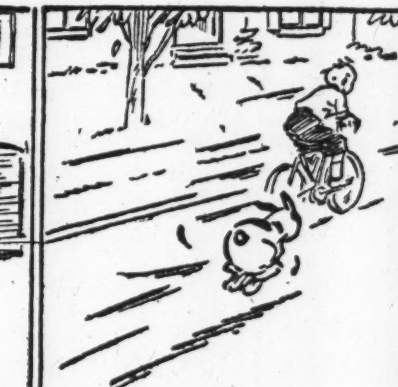
I got up bright and early this morning—



"It's the first day of the Boss's summer vacation and he'll be 'raring' to go!" I thought—



But would you believe it, he insisted on staying in bed half the morning!



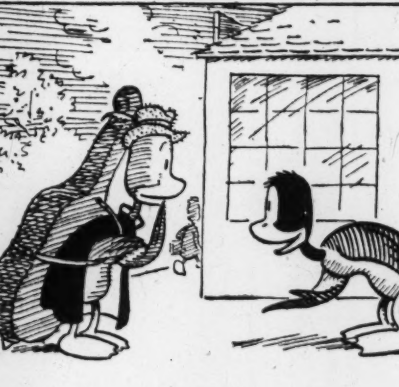
Although, I will admit, when he did get going—



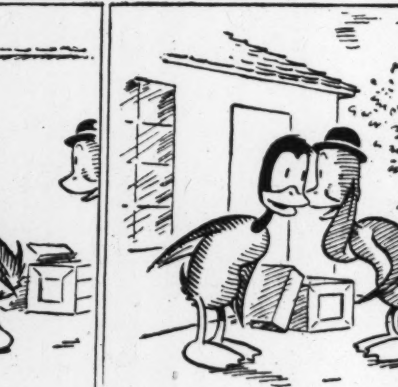
He made up for the lost time!

The Adventures of Waddles—Walking the Dog House

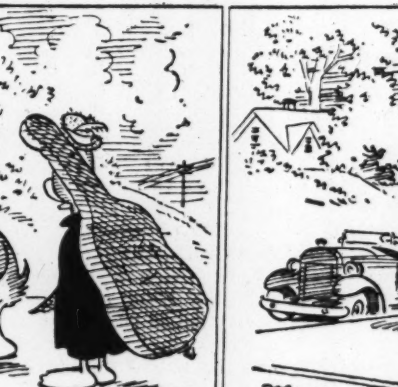
By THE HAGERS



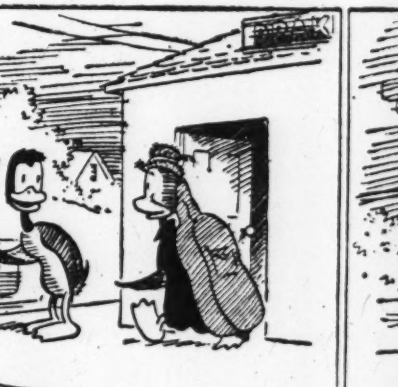
MY GUEST, GIUSEPPI VODEO, STARED BLANKLY AS I SAID, "HELLO!"



TO HIS BIG INSTRUMENT HE CLUNG. SAID JOE, "HE DOESN'T SPEAK OUR TONGUE."



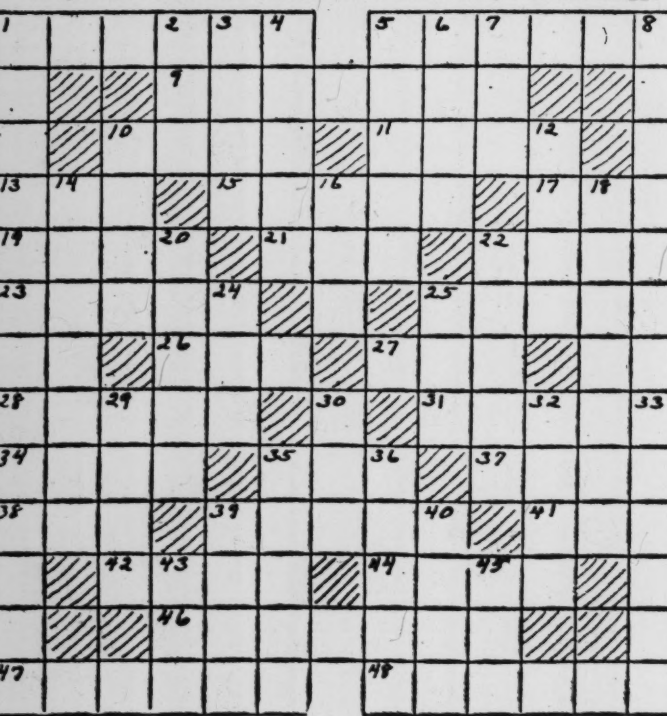
"MY CAR," I QUACKED, "IS OVER HERE." I TRIED TO MAKE MY MEANING CLEAR.



GIUSEPPI, THOUGH, IGNORED MY TALK, AND PLAINLY SHOWED HE'D RATHER WALK.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



- Across
- 1—What is a metal disk or spangle used for ornamentation in costume, drapery, etc.?
 - 2—What French seaport is across from Dover, England?
 - 3—What is the third largest city in Virginia?
 - 4—What is past participle of "saw"?
 - 5—What creature were frightened by Disney's wolf?
 - 6—To piece out.
 - 7—Nut of the oak is what?
 - 8—What do you call the end, or catchword, of an actor's speech?
 - 9—What crustacean generally moves sideways?
 - 10—Period.
 - 11—Renown.
 - 12—Instrument for boring is what?
 - 13—What fabric has a corded surface?
 - 14—Thornton Wilder wrote "The Bridge of San Luis."
 - 15—Who is Jarndyce's ward in "Bleak House"?
 - 16—Who is author of "Arrowsmith"?
 - 17—What is the garden Turk's-cap?
 - 18—Amount.
 - 19—What is a main article of food in China?
 - 20—Collection of sayings is what?
 - 21—What is foot lever of a piano?
 - 22—What is the juice of plants?
 - 23—What is a danged spoon on which a photograph is wound?
 - 24—What is an annual herb of European origin?
 - 25—Who is heroine of Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered"?
 - 26—Who is Iago's wife in opera "Otello"?
 - 27—What is first name of author of "A Farewell to Arms"?
- Down
- 1—Horanque is what?
 - 2—What suffix denotes "process"?
 - 3—What State grows most corn?
 - 4—What is middle name of Garner, former Vice-President of U. S.?
 - 5—What is dried coconut meat?
 - 6—Conspicuous.
 - 7—A support.
 - 8—Jussel Björting is what?
 - 9—To close securely.
 - 10—Asterisk is what?
 - 11—What is citadel of Moscow?
 - 12—Globe.
 - 13—What is name of well-known hymn by Samuel Francis Smith?
 - 14—What is any puppy fruit of small size?
 - 15—Lobby of a theater is what?
 - 16—Born.
 - 17—Norman—Geddes.
 - 18—What is first name of Frodo in Hugo's "Notre Dame de Paris"?
 - 19—What is an undeveloped shoot or stem?
 - 20—How is an owl often described?
 - 21—What is a composition for seven voices?
 - 22—What is a manufacturing city of Alabama?
 - 23—What French river figured prominently in World War?
 - 24—Fairy of Persian mythology is called what?
 - 25—Den.
 - 26—What is a snake-like fish?
 - 27—What is a shallow vessel?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1941

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Ocean Outlawry

President Roosevelt has said to Congress what diplomatic courtesy prevented his saying to Germany about the Robin Moor case. He confirms earlier information that the sinking was plain piracy. He shows that when the U-boat commander left crew and passengers in the middle of the Atlantic to drift in open boats for two to three weeks he broke not only international law and German promises but all the dictates of common humanity. The President points out that their providential rescue does not lessen the infringement of the natural right of "freedom from cruelty and inhuman treatment."

Mr. Roosevelt sees the sinking as an effort to intimidate the United States "into a course of non-resistance to German plans for universal conquest." He says America must ask whether this is a bit of terrorism, "a step in a campaign against the United States analogous to campaigns against other Nations." He is on firmer ground, indeed indisputable ground, in describing it as an effort to keep the United States from helping Britain to survive. We need not assume that the German purpose goes beyond that; that sets it in flat opposition to the declared purpose of the United States.

It would be no crime for Germany to try to keep American supplies from reaching Britain—however contrary to American purposes and interests—were the means used not ocean outlawry. The fact is that the Nazis cannot control the seas; they can as guerrillas make it unsafe for a certain number of American ships. This ocean outlawry should be dealt with as bandits would be upon the streets. American ships and planes should be authorized and equipped to destroy submarines on sight. If that be called war it is only what the subs which sank the Robin Moor and shelled the Zamzam have already visited upon American citizens.

The alternative is to keep United States ships and citizens off the seas. Possibly such a retreat would only cause the Nazis to attack supplies for Britain in American harbors or on the docks. For as President Roosevelt says, "Were we to yield on this we would inevitably submit to world domination." The American people will support his declaration, "We are not yielding."

The President's message merely informs Congress; it does not propose action. This newspaper wishes he would ask for repeal of the Neutrality Act which abandoned freedom of the seas and forbade the arming of merchant ships. Reasserting freedom of the seas—as the President declared on May 27, the United States is doing—and dealing with ocean outlawry should rest on more than Presidential discretion and decree. These things should have the full authority of Congress and they should be done at once.

"Old Stuff?"

"Old stuff," he sneers to the undergraduate beside him. Then he settles back to hear the rest of it. But the commencement address will leave no impression on him if he can help it. This young man considers himself a realist; would not resent it even if you called him a cynic.

If graduating classes this year include a few cynics it is because for twenty years economic and political discussion has emphasized aspects of human behavior that are the very stuff of which cynicism is made. The "debunker" can usually find plenty of material. In his zeal to uncover evil, however, he often makes it look like the bigger part of human experience. Thus he prepares the "fallacious position" of the cynic, against which Dr. Conant, Harvard's President, warned the class of 1941.

Cynicism today arises from no new wisdom. It endangered moral values in St. Paul's time, as we may see from the text Dr. Conant chose from Philipians, in which the Apostle urged his fellowmen to think on those things that are of good report.

The cynic may call such reaffirmations of faith "old stuff." Verities are not new. Nor is the "cynic's ban." But a world cannot be rebuilt on doubt. "Whatever things are pure, whatsoever things are just, . . ." The man who emphasized these things had been worldly wise; his actions toward Christians reflected a cynicism which he later rejected. When educators today urge a return to positive values of thought, they speak for a generation which has had to fight its way through cynicism, and to save another generation from having to retrace its steps.

Talk Is Cheaper

Beginning July 10 it will cost less than heretofore to make long-distance telephone calls in the United States. The American Telephone & Telegraph Company in negotiation with the Federal Communications Commission has worked out a series of reductions calculated to save \$14,000,000 annually to telephone users.

This announcement, quietly made, is an indication that the regulatory processes set up by the Federal Communications Act are working smoothly and with effect.

The new rates are also, and perhaps even more significantly, an index of the efficiency of the privately operated communication system which can absorb such a reduction of rates at a time of advancing prices. They partly explain why the United States has approximately half of the 41,000,000 telephones in the world and why Americans make twice as many long-distance calls as the inhabitants of Japan, Germany, Great Britain, Sweden, France, and Denmark combined.

Summer Camping

This year nearly two million boys and girls will go to summer camps in the United States. Camp experience, combining education and recreation, is one of the few phases of youth training that is original in the American system of schooling.

The results of a half century's history prove that summer camping is true education for living. Educators have repeatedly emphasized that camp training develops self-reliance, tolerance, co-operation, curiosity, and a sense of responsibility.

You may see them soon—gathered in gay, exuberant groups ready to ride to the country. You may see them this summer, hiking or riding around the countryside. It is not unreasonable to hope that someday a summer camping experience will be the privilege of every boy and girl.

Hope for Darkest Europe

Clouds have settled down over an increasing area of Europe as Hitler has extended and tightened his hold and shut whole countries off from intercourse with the free world. Hundreds of millions of people, divided between hope and despair, live in a twilight of rumor and doctored news, and with each new Nazi victory more people are engulfed in the area of darkness. As the sphere of conflict and enslavement widens, the problems awaiting solution grow in proportion; Allied "war aims," however expressed, clearly affect more peoples, and become vaster in scope.

It was right, at the outset of the war, to demand some statement of war aims, though we could not expect the filling in of the unforeseeable details. It is now becoming clear that the full definition of war aims, in terms of practical post-war programs, must be a gradual process that will not be complete till the war is ended.

But if the whole postwar program cannot yet be given, and all plans of action cannot yet be made, none the less there is much that belongs to the moment here and now. Have the democracies a message of hope for those hundreds of millions in Europe who are suffering from want and repression, and starved of opportunities for self-help and constructive action?

The war has brought Europe to a state of economic chaos, with shortage of food, a shortage of raw materials, and no quick means of turning industry over from war-work to peace-work. National currencies are in confusion, and markets utterly disorganized. When the war ends, there will be a need for goods of almost every kind and little credit with which to pay for them. To meet these economic needs will be the most urgent necessity.

In view of this necessity, it was reassuring to hear Anthony Eden, the British Foreign Secretary, saying that plans are being made to prevent the starvation of the post-armistice period, currency disorders, and wide fluctuations of market prices.

To prevent want and social insecurity everywhere, to enable every country to get going and to play its part in production, is to the interest of the British Empire, of the United States, and of South America. Economic co-operation between the free nations is the first essential in restoration.

Latest edition of grim fairy tales has it that Der Führer is really a woman, a favorite niece of Joseph Stalin, and that Rudolf Hess, discovering the secret, had to flee for his life. Some prefer reading "Arabian Nights" or going to Boris Karloff movies for summer entertainment.

Our Readers Say—

"Keep Burning the Light of True Democracy"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I cannot longer refrain from expressing the feeling of gratitude and satisfaction with which I read The Christian Science Monitor. It is always several weeks old when we find it on the Reading Room table in Stockholm, and significant of conditions here is the fact that, old as it is, it contains news.

I enjoy most the editorials and book reviews. It is a sad fact that most of the American literature that is translated into Swedish is of the sort that gives only a one-sided and entirely inadequate picture of American life and ideals.

It should be brought to the attention of American authors and publishers, and all who may be in a position to facilitate or defer the granting of permission to translate and reprint for foreign publication, that it is one thing for an American author to write stirring "best sellers" depicting the worst phases of slum life in New York or Chicago and the excesses and debaucheries of the "upper classes," in an effort, more or less honest, to remedy such conditions; but it is quite another thing to allow such material to be put before the people of another country as a true picture of American life.

Is America actually becoming submerged beneath a flood of retrogressive Old World influences; or is some sinister interest deliberately distorting the picture in an effort to dim the radiance of the torch of liberty? At a banquet of the Swedish-American Club here, Professor and Mrs. Myrdal, who had recently returned from America, were the principal speakers. Mrs. Myrdal's summary of the relations between Sweden and America was, it seems to me, of more vital importance to America than to Sweden. She said that one thing of importance for Sweden to keep in mind concerning America is that while America is young in years, it is, in point of preparedness for life in the world of today, the oldest nation of all, the pioneer in democracy. American heroes are men whose ideas and achievements are in accord with the times, men who if here today would take part in the home and public life of the present day; unlike the European heroes whose clanking mail and bloody conquests make thrilling history but whose reappearance among us would be most terrifying and unwelcome.

America's is the privilege and the responsibility to keep burning the light of true democracy. Perhaps we need no reminder that the interests of progress are not served by enlarging upon and depicting in gruesome detail all the manifestations of error, whether physical or social; but possibly many have not fully realized the responsibility of every American to present to the world a picture of true Americanism as the example of what is a possible achievement for progressive, right-minded peoples of every race and clime.

EUGENIE BURNS B. BOSTROM
Stockholm, Sweden

Each Generation

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

You can't save freedom and liberty by withdrawing within yourself and putting a protecting shell around you. You have to go out on the front line and fight for it, shout for it, act for it. Each generation has to save itself just as each individual has to work out his own salvation. Each generation has to win its freedom and liberty for itself. You can't inherit it from your father. P. T.

Boise, Idaho

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

A Letter From the Editors

Among the most searching inquiries received recently are those relating to The Christian Science Monitor's advocacy of material means of defense against aggressors. Today, in order to cover the subject as fully as possible within the limits of this column, we have culled questions from several letters.

Has The Christian Science Monitor lost faith in the efficacy of prayer and the superiority of spiritual power over material force?

By no means. The Christian Science Monitor is convinced that the only way evil can be overcome permanently is through the utilization of spiritual power.

Why, if The Christian Science Monitor believes the utilization of spiritual power is the true method of warfare, does it condone the use of material weapons?

Often in presenting this question, individuals quote the Scriptural verse, "there was no sword in the hand of David." True, but apparently the fact is overlooked that David did have a material weapon and used it to slay Goliath. He placed his main reliance on God, but he knew the Philistine could not be reached through human reason or spiritual persuasion. He recognized in Goliath the same bestial instincts of prey he had encountered formerly in the lion and the bear which had attempted to make off with the lambs from his flock. Here was a human flock to be protected. So, assured of the righteousness of his cause, David turned confidently to God for wisdom and courage, and was led to select the weapon in the use of which he was skilled. Had he refrained from following his prayer with wisely directed human action, the outcome undoubtedly would have been decidedly different, for David had not reached the point in spiritual growth where his understanding of God's power was alone sufficient to overthrow evil.

The position of many individuals and nations today is similar to that of David. They know their chief reliance must be on God. But they know also that, with assurance of the justice of their cause, they must pray for wisdom, courage, vision, and then deal humanly with the modern Goliath with the weapons they have learned to use. For bitter experience has shown that today's material giant will not listen to spiritual persuasion or human reasoning until its confidence in the supposed invincibility of



Britons Know the Meaning of Self-Sacrifice

As an American who has lived abroad for many years, I wonder whether my countrymen know what it means to really devote themselves to the interests of the State. I wonder whether they realize what Englishmen are doing in their everyday lives, quite naturally, as though they had always done it.

In the small and very pretty Surrey town in which I live every man who commutes on the same train with me is either an Air Raid Warden or a member of the Home Guard. Air Raid Wardens devote two nights a week to patrolling a sector which is allotted to them; they supply their own bicycles, and rain or shine, winter or summer, for four hours a night, twice a week, they ride around their patrol checking up such things as lights showing from houses, strangers on the road, etc. When a bomb falls in the vicinity, the Air Raid Warden is the first on the spot to report the damage and to help anyone injured. Of course, to be a Warden means giving up one's normal comfortable existence, going out in the cold and being of service.

The Home Guard consists chiefly of men over military age or unfit for active service who have volunteered to be trained and drilled as a home militia.

The women, also, are doing their bit. There are women Air Raid Wardens and, to revert again to the Surrey town in which I

live, almost every woman is either a canteen worker or a Warden and many are both.

The British people have completely disrupted their private lives in order to render service to the State, but there is no glory or flag-waving with it all. Each one merely does his allotted task without getting any undue credit for it or any praise; it is taken quite for granted. None of them is considered a hero by his neighbor because his neighbor is just as much a hero himself. There are no parades of Air Raid Wardens or lady Air Raid Wardens; no brass bands; no tea parties or dinners on the occasion of a Warden being appointed; no medals are given to them, nor do they receive any pay. As they see it, they are simply doing their job, which is to serve Britain, the country which they love, and to win the war quickly. But if the war is not won quickly, if it lasts for years, they seem quite reconciled to doing their bit until it is won.

This is a great lesson to me, who had been used to doing as I please, when I please, how I please, and it must be a great lesson to the many more like me who have never thought for one moment of civic duties and responsibilities, and expected the State to do things for them. It never occurred to me seriously that I had to do much for the State other than to pay the minimum amount of taxes I could get away with, and grumble about paying those. As for taxes, the average Englishman now pays 50 per cent of his income in direct taxation, not to speak of numerous indirect payments. For instance, the purchase tax (up to 33-1-3 per cent on almost every article purchased), the tobacco tax, gasoline tax, etc. Yet one hears no grumbling or complaints.

I belong to two golf clubs, most of the members of which would not have dreamt, before the war, of playing their Sunday round without a caddy. Today one would feel quite out of place to have a caddy carry one's bags, and those who enjoy golf sufficiently to play it under war conditions carry their own bags. I have found that it is quite as agreeable to carry my own bag and not have a grinning caddy laugh behind my back when I miss a shot. I also realize that not having a caddy permits him to do his war work and helps me to pay my income tax.

To the America which I remember, the America of 1900 or 1920, what England is going through and the manner in which the English are now living, would appear a terrific hardship; but it is not really a hardship because of the spirit in which they are "doing their bit."—F. E. S. in *News From the Outpost*, organ of Americans in London.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press
The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.
Reproduction rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.
The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.
Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year, \$12.00
Six months, \$6.00
Three months, \$3.00
One month, \$1.00
Single Copies, 5 cents
Cost of remailing Monitor:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
NEWS OFFICES
WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
LONDON: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Burwood House, Caxton St., London, S. W. 1.
PARIS: Elvée Building, 56 Faubourg St.-Honore.
BERLIN: Berlin W. 8, Behrenstr. 55.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.
BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES
New York: 500 Fifth Avenue
Chicago: Suite 2000, 333 No. Michigan Avenue
Detroit: 7-101 General Motors Building
Miami: 1228 Biscayne Building
St. Louis: 611 Olive Street
Kansas City: 1002 Walnut Street
San Francisco: 625 Market Street
Los Angeles: 210 West Seventh Street
Seattle: 1324 Fifth Avenue
London: Burwood House, Caxton St., S. W. 1.
Paris: 56 Faubourg St. Honore
Geneva: 16 rue du Mont Blanc
Australia and New Zealand: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.
Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to secure reliable advertising media, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements, and the right to decline or discontinue advertisement is reserved.
CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS
NEW ENGLAND: One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Burwood House, Caxton St., London, S. W. 1.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

The Wide Horizon

The War and the Deep South

By Violet Allyn Storey

NEW ORLEANS, LA.
Despite the present troubled condition of the world today, in America's "Deep South" peace and plenty prevail. Strangely enough, New Orleans, even at carnival time, has not in years seemed so gay. Business, both in the quaint shops of the Vieux Carré or Old French Quarter, where luxury items exclusively are offered for sale, and in the mammoth, streamlined stores on ultra-modern Canal Street, is booming. Restaurants and amusement places are crowded.

I have yet to hear a radio along the street tuned in on the war news. All have had music to offer. Headlines on the newspaper front pages are not glaring and the war news is given no more prominence than news of a local character, in one or two of the papers published here. It is small wonder, therefore, that my first impression, on my arrival, was that New Orleans is altogether indifferent to world conditions.

On the train I met two New Orleans women, mother and daughter, and I noticed, when I referred to the war that they changed the subject. Upon our arrival they invited me to lunch at their home, set in a garden sweet with acacia and magnolia blossoms, out on the Esplanade.

"Are you finding our city gay?" the elder woman asked me.

"Very gay," I assured her.

"New Orleans," the daughter put in, "is unusually gay this spring. I believe it is, right now, the gayest city in the whole world—even gay than Paris—before the unfortunate happenings over there."

The words had for me an ominous sound, for I was in Paris the summer before war broke out and it had been gay then—gay than I had ever known it to be—seemingly altogether unaware of impending danger.

"You must pardon the way we look," the elder of my hostesses told me as she led the way into the dining room, "but we have just gotten in. We are so busy every morning with war relief work. It is the same with everybody here in New Orleans who has the time to give. There is so much to be done—and there will be more and more—and it is such a little to be doing, after all."

Before I could utter a word, conversation had been adroitly turned away from the war. Nor was there any mention of it during the remainder of my visit.

But the remarks about the war relief work had made me decide I had been mistaken about the attitude of the seemingly carefree people of New Orleans. I had been altogether wrong. Soon I began noticing, in the windows of the shops in the Old French Quarter and elsewhere, posters that urged the citizens of New Orleans to "Help de Gaulle to Free France Forever." In one of the smallest and quaintest of the one-time Creole houses on Royal Street, I came on the headquarters of the local de Gaulle movement, a very active place, reassuringly flying both the American and French flags. I spoke of this to the proprietor of a near-by antique shop in the window of which a de Gaulle poster was also displayed, along with one issued by the local branch of the British War Relief and another advertising a lecture on "What the Deep South Can and Will Do in the Defense Program."

"Yes," she assured me. "We are all working very hard to do what we can to help free all the enslaved countries and to keep our own free. Perhaps," she surmised, almost uncannily, "you have had the impression that New Orleans is indifferent to world events. It is not considered good form down here to discuss unpleasant matters on social occasions or to display in public any apprehension one may feel in private. The people here are easygoing, friendly, and peace-loving and extremely slow to anger. But we despise tyranny in any form and have no use for dictatorship, the more so because, not long ago, as you already know, we had a taste of that sort of thing here in Louisiana. We are an essentially democratic people—of many extractions but one in our loyalty to our country."

"You have only to reflect," she added, "on what New Orleans has been through—and has come through with flying colors—to rest assured the city, like all of the Deep South it typifies, will again stand up to any problem it must face when the time comes. But we have always felt that those who maintain their *joie de vivre* are the ablest defenders of all that makes their daily living joyous and being joyous, worth defending against whatever would make it otherwise."

Yes, I reflected, there can be no real joy in living—no life at all in the sense that we have known it—without liberty.